

Draft Proposals

Project Report

on

INTEGRATED SERVICES  
FOR CHILDREN & YOUTH

For

J\_A\_I\_P\_U\_R

PREPARED BY

THE CITY SERVICES SURVEY PROJECT UNIT  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY  
UNIVERSITY OF RAJASTHAN  
JAIPUR

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## P r e f a c e

We have pleasure in presenting this Report to the Jaipur Municipal Council through the Centre for Municipal Administration (CMA), New Delhi who sponsored this project under the UNICEF Program of Integrated Services for Children and Youth.

Earlier, a draft was submitted to the CMA. The present Report is the outcome of a revision of the earlier draft on the basis of observations and comments received and additional facts collected.

The Report has been prepared in accordance with the general framework suggested by the CMA. We have been greatly assisted in our task by the data received from the various State Departments concerned, such as the Directorates of Social Welfare, Medical and Health, Employment, Industries etc., Office of the Chief Town Planner, the Inspectorate of Schools, the Municipal Council, the Urban Improvement Trust, the State Electricity Board, the Water Works, and the Directorate of Census Operations. In addition to this, we have benefitted a good deal by periodic consultations with the Secretary, Local Self Government and Town Planning, the Director, Preventive and Social Medicine, the Director, Social Welfare Department, and the Municipal Commissioner. We acknowledge with gratitude the valuable co-operation and help received from all of them.

Professor Deva Raj, Director, CMA and his colleagues have been very helpful to us throughout our work. We are indebted to them for the same, particularly to Professor Deva Raj for the guidelines he provided from time to time.



The major task of supervision and execution of the project work fell on Shri T.C. Tikkiwal, Research Officer Incharge of the Unit and Shri N.K. Baj, Research Officer. Without their cooperation, and hard and devoted work this report could not have been completed. I express my appreciation and sincere gratitude to them. We record our appreciation of the work done by our Investigators, Miss Savitri Bhagia, Miss Bina Jain, and Mr. J.N. Jat; especially Mr. Jat took great pains in collecting data from the Project Area which was not an easy task. Shri P.L. Sharma, Office-Assistant and Stenographer deserves our thanks for his efficient typing and office-assistance. I also thank Shri Damodar Lal Verma and Shri Chhaju Ram for their unfailing assistance in completing the project.

We earnestly hope, that this Report will be instrumental in attracting and focussing attention of the planners and administrators at different levels and in ultimately bringing about the much needed improvements in the conditions of our children and youth through programmes of integrated welfare services.

Jaipur

November, 1972

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## C O N T E N T S

Preface

Map : Jaipur City

Introduction ... 1

### PART - I : CITY PROFILE

I	General and Demographic Characteristics	...	4
II	Occupational Structure	...	23
III	Housing Conditions	...	30
IV	Slums	...	36
V	Electricity and Water Supply	...	39
VI	Medical and Health Services	...	47
VII	Nutrition	...	58
VIII	Education	...	61
IX	Vocational Training and Guidance	...	68
X	Social Welfare Services	...	72
XI	City Administration	...	79

### PART - II : THE PROJECT AREA

XII	Selection of the Project Area	...	83
XIII	Project Area as in 1965	...	86
XIV	The Project Area : Present Position (Explanation and Map)	...	94
XV	General Approach to Recommendations	...	110

PART - III : RECOMMENDATIONS

XVI	Health	...	112
XVII	Nutrition	...	125
XVIII	Education	...	129
XIX	Vocational Training and Guidance	...	143
XX	Welfare and Recreational Services	...	148
XXI	Program Administration	...	151

PART - IV : SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

XXII	Summary of Recommendations	...	161
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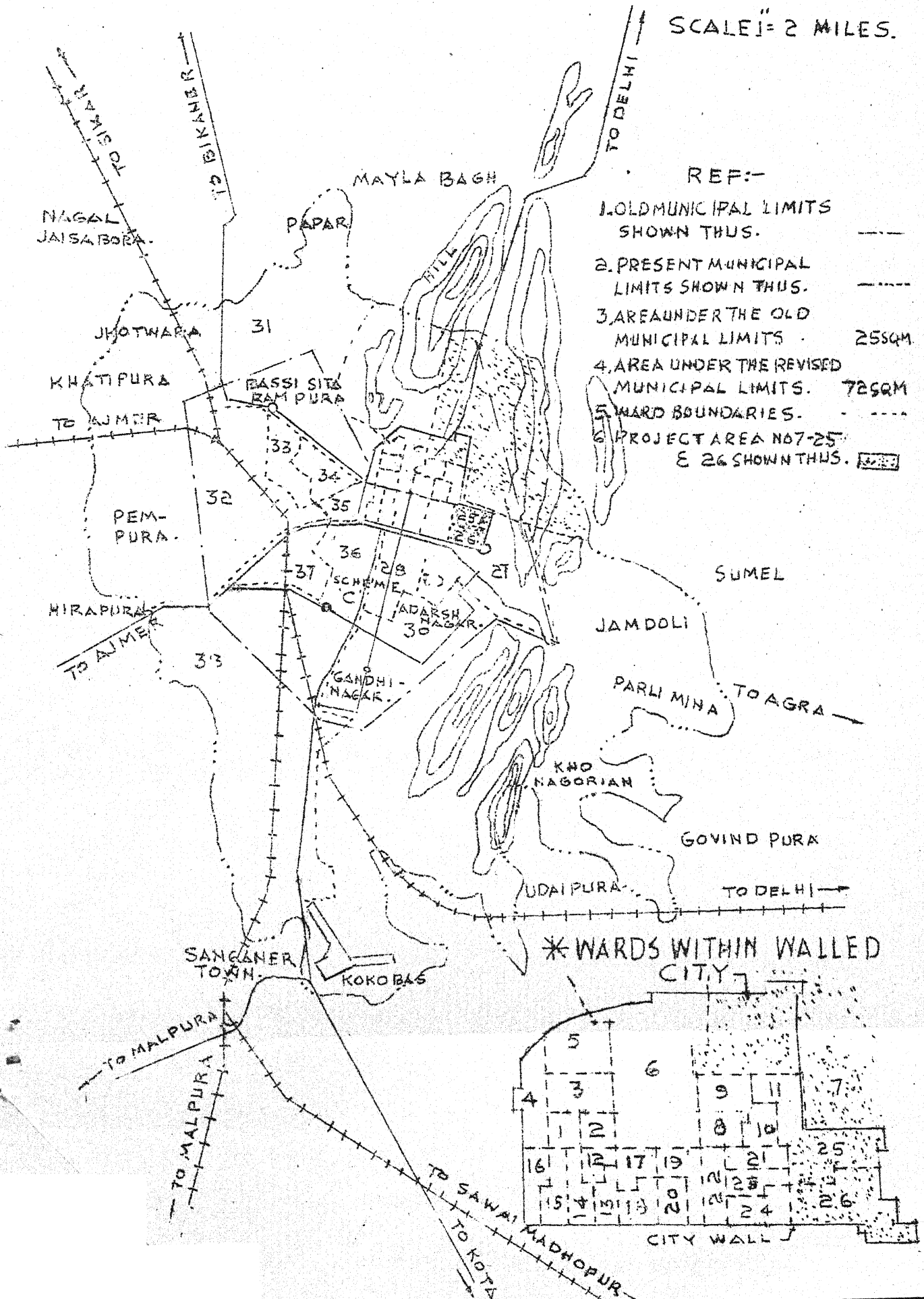
# MAP JAI PUR CITY WARD BOUNDARIES & PROJECT AREA.



SCALE 1" = 2 MILES.

REF:-

1. OLD MUNICIPAL LIMITS SHOWN THUS. ———
2. PRESENT MUNICIPAL LIMITS SHOWN THUS. - - - - -
3. AREA UNDER THE OLD MUNICIPAL LIMITS 255 SQM.
4. AREA UNDER THE REVISED MUNICIPAL LIMITS. 725 SQM.
5. WARD BOUNDARIES. - - - - -
6. PROJECT AREA NO 7-25 & 26 SHOWN THUS. [Hatched Box]



## I N T R O D U C T I O N

It is well known that there are serious deficiencies in the existing services for the urban children and youth. These deficiencies are both quantitative and qualitative. A major drawback in this respect is the lack of integration in the various services that exist. In other words, the already deficient services for children and youth, in the fields of health and nutrition, education and vocational training, recreation and social security and so on, have been rendered all the more inefficient for want of co-ordination. In particular, in places like Jaipur, where, as a feudal legacy, the various services have been highly departmentalised, lack of an integrated approach is still more pronounced. As an overall result of this situation, the children and youth in the 0-19 age group, who constitute about one half of any given population, are being deprived themselves of the full benefits of the various services. Needless to say, no society can look forward to a safe future by being negligent in this respect.

It is in the fitness of things, therefore, that the seriousness of the problem has attracted the attention of our academicians, planners, and administrators at different levels. As a consequence the Central Ministry

of Social Welfare, set up a working group to go into the various aspects of the problem, such as areas of operation, nature and form of services to be provided, role of different agencies in this respect affecting an operational integration among the various services<sup>etc.</sup> On the basis of their recommendation, it was decided to select about a dozen urban centres over the country, in consultation with the State Governments and the local authorities concerned, and to draw up a plan of action for each of these cities.

The task of preparation of action program on the basis of local surveys was entrusted to the C.M.A. at the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi.

As Jaipur City was one of the selected urban centres, the C.M.A. established a Project Unit for Jaipur and this unit has collected secondary data from various sources about the nature, form, and extent of the available services for children and youth in the different fields enumerated earlier.

The data collected highlights, on the one hand, the existing situation in respect of the city as a whole and, on the other, about a specific area in the city, to be called the Project Area, where the Action Program is proposed to be launched on a Pilot basis.



The data incorporated in the present report have been collected from various State Government departments and local agencies, published materials, including 'A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic, and Ecological Aspects of Jaipur City' (based on a detailed household survey conducted by the Department of Sociology of the University of Rajasthan, Jaipur), and through field work in the Project Area. Besides this, detailed discussions were held, both at formal and informal levels, with the municipal authorities, heads of concerned Government Departments, Secretary, Local Self Government, Government of Rajasthan, and other knowledgeable persons. Views and suggestions about the selection of the particular areas as the Project Area were also obtained at consultancy meetings specifically convened for the purpose.

The report thus prepared and presented here contains, in the first part, a detailed profile of the concerned services available at the city level; in the second part detailed data that justify the selection of the Project Area; and in the last, the recommendations for the proposed Pilot Action Program.

P A R T - I

CITY PROFILE



GENERAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The city of Jaipur was founded by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II in the year 1728. Credited by historians to be one of the earliest planned cities in India, Jaipur is situated on a plain, basin-like in shape, surrounded on three sides by the Aravali hill-ranges. These hillocks almost encircle the northern, the eastern, and partly the western boundaries of the city, thus leaving scope for expansion towards the southern and the south-western sides only.

As the capital town of the erstwhile princely Jaipur State, and after independence the capital of Rajasthan, Jaipur has been an administrative centre. It also flourished as a home of several handicraft industries and attracted artisans from various parts of India. It is connected by road, rail and airways with other important urban centres of Rajasthan and India. It lies at a distance of only about 200 miles from Delhi and about 150 miles from Agra.

1. Area and Climatic Conditions :

Presently, the city is roughly divisible into two parts, namely the walled city and the localities outside the city wall. In 1728, when the walled city was founded, its total area was about 1658 acres. Over the last about two and a half centuries the city has expanded gradually.

By 1961, the municipal area was estimated at about 30 sq. miles. However, in 1965, new areas were added to municipal limites, extending its area to about 72 sq. miles.

The climate of Jaipur city is dry and is subject to extremes of cold and heat. The mean temperature in summer fluctuates between 25°C to 41°C, and in winter between 6.5°C to 25°C. The average rainfall in the district is 62 cm. The rainfall is very important and vital for the city; as no major river flows near the city, the water reservoirs and tanks which collect the rain water are the main sources of water supply to the city.

## 2. Demographic Structure

(i) Incorporated in the table below are the population data of Jaipur city for the period 1901-1971.

Table 1.1\*  
GROWTH OF POPULATION IN JAIPUR CITY : 1901 to 1971

Year	Male	Female	Total	Variation(%)
1901	83854	76313	160167	-
1911	70846	66252	137098	-14.40
1921	64382	55825	120207	-12.32
1931	77933	66246	144179	+19.94
1941	93479	82331	175810	+21.94
1951	158631	137499	291130	+65.59
1961	217422	186022	403444	+38.58
1971	327700	282872	610572	+51.34

\*Source : Based on Census data.

The figures above indicate that after having recorded a decline during the two decades ending 1911 and 1921, the population started growing gradually. The growth rate touched a new height\*, at 65.59 percent during the decade ending 1951 because of the influx of large number of refugee population as a result of the partition. During the next decade, the rate of growth again recorded a decline. During 1961-71 the rate of growth rose again to 51.34 percent partly because of addition of new areas to the municipal limits.

It is estimated that the population of Jaipur city will be about twelve and a half lakhs by 1991\*.

#### (ii) Population by Wards

In 1961 census, the city of Jaipur was physically divided into ten census wards (known as chowkaries). Of these, the first eight wards constitute the walled city including the adjoining areas known as Brahmpuri and Sharki Shumali, and the remaining two i.e. ward numbers 9 and 10 constitute the municipal area outside the city wall. These two wards are comparatively large in size and include newly developing residential colonies, business centres, industrial estates etc.

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\* Source : Jaipur City - 'A Study of selected sociological, economic and ecological aspects', University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1969; p.545.

In 1971 census, the municipal election wards have been adopted as units of census wards and accordingly the city has been divided into 38 wards. To make meaningful comparisons, we have adjusted the population distribution in the 1961 and 1971 censuses in terms of 1961 wards.

Table 1.2 indicates that there is no significant difference in sex ratio in respect of almost all the wards in 1961 as well as in 1971.

Another very important and interesting fact borne out by the above table is that the proportion of the city population in each ward in 1971 within the walled city (Wards No.1 to 8) has been reduced in comparison to the proportion in 1961 and at the same time this proportion has increased significantly in the case of wards 9 and 10 which fall outside the city wall. The percentage of population living in the above two wards has gone up from 11.9 percent and 20.1 percent in 1961 to 17.2 percent and 24.8 percent in 1971, respectively. The same trend can be observed from the figures separately for males and females.

The decline of percentage of population within the walled city may be explained by the process of internal migration of people trying to shift from within the city wall to the area outside. This may be attributed to the very high density of population in these wards and the consequent saturation point leaving very little room for

Table 1.2\*

WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1961  
AND 1971 ADJUSTED ACCORDING TO 1961 CENSUS WARDS

S. No.	Name of the Census Ward	Population 1961			Population 1971								
		Male	%	Total Persons	Male	%	Total persons						
1.	Purani Basti	28326	13.1	24751	13.3	53077	13.2	38935	11.9	34056	12.0	72991	12.0
2.	Topkhana Desh	25351	11.7	21942	11.8	47293	11.7	31755	9.7	27547	9.7	59302	9.7
3.	Visheswarjee	12068	5.5	10744	5.8	22812	5.7	13669	4.2	12120	4.3	25789	4.2
4.	Modikhana	10900	5.0	9446	5.1	20346	5.0	12374	3.8	11001	3.9	23375	3.8
5.	Ramchanderji	20287	9.3	18149	9.8	38436	9.5	26064	7.9	23360	8.3	49424	8.1
6.	Gangapole	10956	5.0	9873	5.3	20829	5.2	17581	5.3	15713	5.5	33294	5.5
7.	Ghat Gate	23350	10.8	20602	11.0	43952	10.9	28059	8.5	24743	8.8	52302	8.7
8.	Topkhana	14387	6.6	12961	7.0	27348	6.8	19198	5.9	17557	6.2	36755	6.0
9.	Hazuri Hawali Shahar	26276	12.1	21870	11.7	48146	11.9	57284	17.5	47860	16.9	105144	17.2
10.	Janubi Hawali Shahar	45521	20.9	35684	19.2	81205	20.1	82781	25.3	68915	24.4	151696	24.8
	Garbi												
Grand Total		217422	100.0	186022	100.0	403444	100.0	327700	100.0	282872	100.0	610572	100.0

\*Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of Census Data.



expansion. However, rise in the percentage of population in wards outside the walled city may partly be explained on the basis of the addition of some new areas to the boundaries of the wards consequently adding new population, and partly on the basis of the construction of new housing colonies and industries.

Table 1.3\*

CENSUS WARDS OLD (1961) AND NEW (1971) ADJUSTED

Ward No.	Census Wards (1961) Name	Census Ward Numbers (1971)
1.	Ch. Purani Basti	1,2,3,4,5,6
2.	Ch. Topkhana Desh	12,13,14,15,16
3.	Ch. Vishshwarji	19,20
4.	Ch. Modi Khana	17,18
5.	Ch. Ram Chandraji	8,9,10,11
6.	Ch. Gangapole	7
7.	Ch. Ghat Gate	21,22,23,24
8.	Ch. Topkhana Hazuri	25,26
9.	Ch. H.S. Janubi	27,28,29,30
10.	Ch. H.S. Garbi	31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38

\* Source : Jaipur Municipal Council. (Compiled by the Unit).

### (iii) Density of Population

The wardwise density figures are not strictly comparable because of the extent of vacant land included in the ward boundaries. Hence, for our purpose, the gross residential density has been taken into account in order to assess the congestion in the various wards of the city. Accordingly, (see Table 1.6) the gross residential density per acre was 118.63 in 1965. The table reveals the interward variation in density. The extent of congestion cannot, however, be measured by the figures themselves. This is because of the disparity in the type of houses in the different wards. For example, wards\* 1,2,3,4,5 and 7 abound in pucca multistoried houses which accommodate more persons per house as against wards 6 and 8 where most of the houses are kutcha or improvised, providing thereby far lesser accommodation. The situation of wards 9 and 10 is different in respect of the pucca houses as most of them are single storyed apartments housing single families. The position in regard to kutcha houses is the same as elsewhere. The net result is that density in these two wards is relatively less.

### (iv) Population Projection

The success of planning presupposes correct knowledge about the future size and structure of a population and accurate estimates of its future needs.

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\* Ward Numbers given here are 1961 Census Wards.

Thus scientific population estimates are indispensable for planners. The population projections for Jaipur city upto 1991 have been made by the 'Cohart Survival' Method. Population estimates classified by five-year age groups over successive five year intervals of time starting from the year 1961 were made after making necessary assumptions in regard to the future trends in fertility, mortality, migration etc.

According to these estimates, the population of Jaipur city has been estimated 643031, 776696, 927406, 1089174 and 1254569 in the years 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991, respectively. Table 1.4 reveals the total population estimates in different age groups from 1966 to 1991. According to these estimates the total population in the age-group 0-19 have been calculated to be 261942, 310930, 358393, 401425, 446831 and 463247 in the years 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981, 1986 and 1991, respectively.

In order to test the error in the computation of these estimates, we have taken into consideration the estimates done for the year 1971 and the data available from the 1971\* Census, and found a difference of (-) 4423 in 0-19 age-group. This has revealed an error of 1.5 percent only which shows that there is no significant deviation in the estimates, rendering reliability to the data, to a considerable extent, for planning purposes.

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\* Population in 0-19 age group in 1971 has been estimated with 1961 census data as base.



Table 1.5 shows estimated wardwise population of Jaipur city from 1966 to 1991. The data reveal a downward trend in the proportion of population in the first eight wards (inside the city wall) as against an upward trend in wards 9 and 10 falling outside the city wall.

Table 1.4\*

POPULATION PROJECTION OF JAIPUR CITY FROM 1966 to 1991

Age Group	Sex	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
0-19	M	138600	164140	189412	217026	237641	246137
	F	123342	146790	168981	184399	209190	217110
	T	261942	310930	358393	401425	446831	463247
20 +	M	145539	180686	225996	277779	342018	419937
	F	121084	151415	192307	248202	300325	371285
	T	266623	332101	418303	525981	642343	791322
GRAND TOTAL	M	284139	344826	415408	494805	579659	666074
	F	244426	298205	361288	432601	509515	588495
	T	528565	643031	776696	927406	1089174	1254569

\*Source : Jaipur City - 'A study of Selected Sociological, Economic, and Ecological Aspects'; University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965; p.545.

Table 1.5

ESTIMATED WARDWISE POPULATION OF JAIPUR CITY FROM  
1966 to 1991

S. No.	Name of Ward	1966	1971	1976	1981	1986	1991
1.	Purani Basti	74528	90860	109902	131413	154663	178525
2.	Topkhana Desh	52328	59866	67806	75491	82342	87444
3.	Visheswarjee	28014	31509	34951	37931	40082	41024
4.	Modikhana	23521	26364	29048	31439	33002	33623
5.	Ramchanderjee	44664	49964	55145	59540	62519	63481
6.	Gangapole	27168	31444	36039	40713	45092	48677
7.	Ghat Gate	51324	57230	62835	67515	70361	70883
8.	Topkhana Hazuri	35202	40382	45825	51286	56092	59843
9.	Hawali Shahar Janubi	74263	102435	138330	182699	235153	294573
10.	Hawali Shahar Garbi	117553	152977	196815	249379	309870	376496
Total		528565	643031	776696	927406	1089174	1254569

Source : Ibid, p.548.

Table 1.6

WARDWISE AREA, GROSS RESIDENTIAL AREA AND DENSITY  
AND PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY IN JAIPUR CITY, 1965

Ward No.	Name of the Ward	Popula- tion estimates of (1965)	Total area each ward (in acres)	Gross resi- dential area (in acres)	Gross reside- ntial density (persons per acre)	Percentage distribution of Illiteracy (including infants 0-5 age)
1.	Purani Basti	71,441	590	345	207	38
2.	Topkhana Desh	51,058	189	156	327	49
3.	Visheshwarji	25,169	89	60	419	32
4.	Modikhana	20,288	89	60	338	35
5.	Ramchandraji	37,544	173	136	276	53
6.	Gangapole	25,339	3,084	148	171	63
7.	Ghat Gate	44,362	173	135	329	37
8.	Topkhana Hazuri	33,194	225	200	166	60
9.	Hawali Shahar Janubi	68,981	7,190	1,262	55	24
10.	Hawali Shahar Garbi	110,441	4,172	1,650	67	49
Total		487,817	15,974	4,152	119	43

Source : Ibid, pp.150-168.

Table 1.7 indicates the incidence of births registered in the city during 1971. The crude birth rate, i.e. the number of births per 1000, during 1971 has been 18.1 as against 17.8 during the year 1961, which does not indicate any appreciable variation since 1961.

Of the 11,055 births registered in 1971, there have been 452, or 4 percent reported cases of still births which cannot be said to be alarming. Religionwise, the percentage of still births among the Hindus and the Muslims have been 4.1 and 3.9, respectively; this, too, does not call for any significant inference.

Table 1.8 indicates the incidence of deaths in Jaipur city during 1971. Thus, the crude death rate during 1971 has been 8.6 as against 12.8 during the year 1961, indicating an appreciable decline. Of the many possible logical inferences warranted by the decline in the crude death rate, one is that the decline may be attributed to a quantitative and qualitative improvement, since 1961, in the medical and health services.

Sex-wise, the crude death rate among the males and the females during 1971 has been 9.1 and 8.0, respectively, which indicates a higher life expectancy for the females; Table 1.8 further indicates that the life expectancy among Muslim females is higher still.

Table 1.7

BIRTHS, BY RELIGION, SEX ETC. IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1971 (From Jany. to Dec.)

S. No.	Religion	NUMBER OF BIRTHS			STILL			TOTAL		
		LIVE		Total	Males		Total	Males		Total
		Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	Females	
1.	Hindu	(89.9) 5020 52.2	(91.6) 4602 47.8	(90.7) 9622 100.0	(89.9) 223 54.0	(93.1) 190 46.0	(91.4) 413 100.0	(90.0) 5243 52.2	(91.7) 4792 47.8	(90.8) 10035 100.0
2.	Muslim	(10.0) 556 57.3	(8.3) 415 42.7	(9.2) 971 100.0	(10.1) 25 64.1	(6.9) 14 35.9	(8.6) 39 100.0	(9.9) 581 57.5	(8.2) 429 42.5	(9.1) 1010 100.0
3.	Others	(0.1) 3 30.0	(0.1) 7 70.0	(0.1) 10 100.0	-	-	-	(0.1) 3 30.0	(0.1) 7 70.0	(0.1) 10 100.0
Total		(100.0) 5579 52.6	(100.0) 5024 47.4	(100.0) 10603 100.0	(100.0) 248 54.9	(100.0) 204 45.1	(100.0) 452 100.0	(100.0) 5827 52.7	(100.0) 5228 47.3	(100.0) 11055 100.0

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the Jaipur Municipal Council.

Table 1.8

DEATHS, BY RELIGION AND SEX IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1971  
(From Jany. to Dec.)

RELIGION	No. of Deaths		
	Males	Females	Total
Hindus	56.3 2497 (84.2)	43.7 1938 (55.6)	100 4435 (84.7)
Muslims	58.9 467 (15.7)	41.1 326 (14.3)	100 793 (15.2)
Others	66.7 2 (0.1)	33.3 1 (0.1)	100 3 (0.1)
Total	56.7 2966 (100)	43.3 2265 (100)	100 5231 (100)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data  
supplied by the Jaipur Municipal Council.

Table 1.9 shows the age and sex-wise distribution of deaths reported during 1971. Of the total 5,231 deaths, as many as 47.1 percent cases relate to persons in the 0-19 age-group. Within this broad age-group category, about one half of the victims were babies of less than one year of age. With the total number of live births during 1971 being 10,603 and the corresponding number of infant deaths being 1,226, the rate of infant mortality (i.e. number of deaths per 1000 babies born alive) is 116. Compared to Bombay, for instance, where the infant mortality rate is about 81, the rate in Jaipur is very high, necessitating among other things, an improvement in the pre, intra, and post natal services.

The incidence of deaths among the 1-5 age-group is the next highest in the 0-19 sub-group. Hence, an extension of the post natal services, concerning the child, until about 6 years appears to be desirable.

Table 1.10 incorporates the data pertaining to the various causes of deaths reported during the year 1971. Among the diseases listed here, fever has claimed the highest number of victims, the next deadly diseases being diarrhoea and dysentery. In the absence of a detailed study, however, it is not possible to analyse the situation exclusively in respect of the victims in the 0-19 age-group. But, generally speaking, diseases such as small pox, diarrhoea, measles etc. afflict the children more than adults; besides, the 154 'maternal deaths' reported during 1971 also have some relevance to the mother-child-care services.

Table 1.9

DEATHS, BY AGE AND SEX, IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1971  
(Jany. to Dec.)

S. No.	Age Groups	No. of Deaths			% to total Deaths
		Males	Females	Total	
1.	Under one year	674	552	1226	23.4
2.	1-5	236	175	411	7.8
3.	5-10	157	96	253	4.8
4.	10-15	152	123	275	5.3
5.	15-20	162	140	302	5.8
6.	20-30	182	156	338	6.5
7.	30-40	137	137	274	5.2
8.	40-50	167	125	292	5.6
9.	50-60	330	214	544	10.4
10.	Above sixty years	279	547	1316	25.2
Total		2966 (56.7)	2265 (43.3)	5231 (100)	100.0

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data supplied by the Jaipur Municipal Council.



Table 1.10

DEATHS, BY CAUSES, IN JAIPUR CITY DURING 1971  
(Jany. to Dec.)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES							
Plague	Cholera	Influenza	Enteritis	Typhoid	Cere- braspi- nal Fever	Relap- sing Fever	Small Pox
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3	1	1	17	101	67	119	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES		OTHER DISEASES AND OTHER CAUSES				
Measles	T.B.	Diarrhoea & Dysentery	Lung Diseases	Fever	Others	Accidental deaths
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
35	297	771	563	1,524	126	1,439

OTHER DISEASES & OTHER CAUSES			Percentage of deaths from Infectious diseases	
Suicides	Maternal Deaths	Total	No. of deaths	Percentage to total deaths
16	17	18	19	20
13	154	5,231	641	12.3

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data  
supplied by the Jaipur Municipal Council.

In the light of the foregoing analysis of the incidence of births and deaths, an overall improvement in both the preventive and curative services is called for.

In order to bring about an allround improvement, particular attention to the pre, intra, and post natal services appears to be imperative; vital areas, such as nutrituion, immunization, child care education etc., need special attention.

Looked from another angle, infectious diseases have claimed 641 victims, forming 12.3 percent of the total incidence. Immunization services in the city are being provided by the Municipal Council. Infants and school going children in the city are being covered by these services, particularly in respect of immunization against small pox, cholera, tuberculosis, influenza etc.

Table 1.11 gives an idea of the immunization services provided by the local Municipal Council during the year 1971. With an estimated 2,46,826 persons in the 0-14 age-group, only 9,504, or 3.9 percent were covered under the primary vaccination, and 36,011, or 14.6 percent under re-vaccination drives. Thus, of the total 56,898 persons vaccinated during the period in question, as many as 45,515, or 80 percent were in the 0-14 age-group. However, with only 45,515 persons out of a total of 2,46,826 persons in the 0-14 age-group, having been immunized, the coverage works out to be a meagrely 18.4 percent. Obviously, a lot of improvement in this particular field appears to be imperative.

Table 1.11

IMMUNIZATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1971

S. No.	Vaccination	Age-wise Break-up of Persons Vaccinated				Total No. of cases vaccinated	Follow-up Checking	
		Below one year	1-4	5-14	15-29 & above		Cases checked	Cases found successful
1.	Primary vaccination	7,750	1,173	581	90 45	9,639	7,910	7,130
2.	Re-vaccination	-	5,983	30028	7,786 3,462	7,259	28,245	3,226
Total		7,750	7,156	30609	7,876 3,507	56,898	36,155	10,356

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data supplied by the Jaipur Municipal Council.

## CHAPTER - II

### OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

As revealed by the 1961 census, of the city's population of 403,444 persons, 29.1 percent, or 117,413 were workers. Of these 117,413 total workers, 106,246 were males and 11,167 were females. Thus, 48.9 percent of the total male population (217,422), and 6.0 percent of the total female population (186,022) were engaged in one occupation or the other.

The 1971 census data reveal that the position has remained almost unchanged. According to the 1971 figures, the number of non-workers mark an increase of about 2 percent in the case of males and about 3 percent in the case of females in comparison to the figures in 1961. The proportion to total workers in the city in 1971, viz. 26.5 percent, is much lower when compared to the proportion to workers in Rajasthan which is 32.2 %. The percentage of female non-workers in 1971, viz. 96.8, is higher than in 1961, viz. 94.0 percent (See Table 2.1).

As per the census classification of occupations in 1961, 38.6 percent of the male workers and 48.8 percent of the female workers were engaged in, what has been classified as, 'other services'. The lesser prominent categories in case of the male workers are 'manufacturing' : 18.3 percent,

Table 2.1

## DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX, NON-WORKERS, AND WORKERS IN 1961 and 1971

Year	Classification	Persons	% to total	Males	% to total	Females	% to total
1961	Total Non-Workers	286,031	70.9	111,176	51.1	174,855	94.0
	Total Workers	117,413	29.1	106,246	48.9	11,167	6.0
	Total Population	403,444	100.0	217,422	100.0	186,022	100.0
1971	Total Non-Workers	448,478	73.5	174,673	53.3	273,805	96.8
	Total Workers	162,094	26.5	153,027	46.7	9,067	3.2
	Total Population	610,572	100.0	327,700	100.0	282,872	100.0

Source : Census data.

and 'trade and commerce' : 17.7 percent. In the case of female workers, the next preferential category is 'household industry', engaging about 26 percent of the female workers. In conformity with the urban occupational structure, the least number of male workers are engaged in 'agriculture', viz. 0.5 percent. In case of the female workers, the least popular occupation is, for obvious reasons, 'transport' engaging only 0.8 percent workers (See Table 2.2).

In 1971 census, the position in regard to the industry-wise distribution of workers does not differ much if compared with the figures reported in the 1961 census. However, an increase of about 3 percent workers in agricultural occupations and a decrease of about 4 percent workers in the category of 'other services' is noticed in 1971, which might be attributed to the inclusion of the rural population living in those villages that were added to the municipal limits of the city in 1965. There is also a slight decline in the proportion of male and female workers in the category of 'household industry' as against an increase in the proportion of workers engaged in 'manufacturing'. As in 1961, in 1971 also, the maximum proportion of workers (35.6%), is engaged in 'other services'; sex-wise, 34.4 percent of the total male workers and as many as 56.9 percent of the total female workers are reported to be engaged in these services (See Table 2.2).

Table 2.2

SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY SEX AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION FOR JAIPUR CITY

INDUSTRY	1961			1971		
	Persons	% to total	Males	% to total	Females	% to total
Agriculture	663	0.6	496	0.5	167	1.5
Mining	1268	1.1	997	0.9	271	2.4
Household Industry	9670	8.2	6792	6.4	2878	25.8
Manufacturing	21497	18.3	20611	19.4	886	7.9
Construction	8209	7.0	7323	6.9	886	7.9
Trade and Commerce	19349	16.5	18798	17.7	551	4.9
Transport etc.	10287	8.8	10202	9.6	85	0.8
Other Services	46470	39.5	41027	38.6	5443	48.8
TOTAL WORKERS	117413	100.0	106246	100.0	11167	100
					162094	100.0
					153027	100
					9067	100.0

Source : Census data



Table 2.3 and 2.4 are indicative of the comparative distribution of population in Jaipur in terms of workers and non-workers, and further, the industriwise distribution of workers as reported during the 1971 census and as estimated for the year 1991, by the Town Planning Organization, Jaipur in the Jaipur Draft Master Plan. It is, thus, estimated that, by 1991, there will be an approximately 9 percent increase in the number of workers. Industriwise, the number of workers in agriculture and allied activities is likely to go down appreciably, viz. from 3.6 percent in 1971 to 0.4 percent in 1991. Another industrial category that is estimated to record a decline in terms of percentage of workers engaged is, quite interestingly, 'trade and commerce'. The major likely increase in the percentage of workers is in respect of industries related to manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs. These aforementioned likely future trends in occupational structure of the population should have a bearing on fixing of priorities and the future allocation of manpower and material resources.



Table 2.3

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND  
NON-WORKERS IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971 (ACTUAL)  
AND 1991 (ESTIMATED)

S. No.	Year	Number of workers	Number of Non-workers	Total (Population)
1	1971	162,094 (26.5)	448,478 (73.5)	610,572 (100.0)
2	1991	437,500 (34.9)	817,069 (65.1)	1,254,569 (100.0)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data  
obtained from (i) Draft Master Plan for Jaipur,  
Town Planning Organization, Jaipur, 1971, and  
(ii) Census data, 1971.

Table 2.4  
DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIES IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971 AND 1991 (ESTIMATED)

S. No.	Year	Total Number of Workers	Number of Workers by Industries						
			Agriculture	Mining & Allied Activities	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport & Communication	Other Services
1	1971	162,094 (100.0)	5,879 (3.6)	301 (0.2)	45,158 (27.8)	5,929 (3.7)	32,570 (20.1)	14,459 (8.9)	57,798 (35.7)
2	1991	437,500 (100.0)	1,750 (0.4)	2,625 (0.6)	144,375 (33.0)	24,052 (5.5)	70,000 (16.0)	35,000 (8.0)	159,688 (36.5)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from (i) the Draft Master Plan for Jaipur, Town Planning Organization, Jaipur, 1971, and (ii) Census data, 1971.

### C H A P T E R - III

#### HOUSING CONDITIONS

Tables 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4 highlight the housing conditions prevailing in the city in 1965. The table reveals that in most of the wards, occupied floor space per household fell within the category of 101 sq. ft. to 300 sq. ft. in case of a little over 50 percent cases. With the average size of household working out to be 5.21 (see Table 3.1), it should be inferred that a majority of households are living in cramped, crowded conditions. As regards the availability of basic facilities, such as latrine, bathroom, kitchen etc., the conditions are rather dismal as indicated by the data incorporated in Table 3.2. About 27% households had separate latrines, 44% had to share with other households, and of the remaining 29% households which did not have latrines within their premises at all, 9 percent used public latrines and 20 percent have to look for open spaces, dirty nallahs etc. In 43.35 percent households bathroom facility was not available, while 25.50 percent had separate and 31.15 percent shared this facility with other households as reported in 1965. The position with regard to kitchen facilities is, however, different with as many as 54.26 percent households having separate rooms for cooking purposes. Nevertheless,

Table 3.1

31

WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY RICHNESS\*  
IN FLOOR SPACE OCCUPIED IN JAIPUR CITY, 1965

Ward	Poor	Middle	High	Very High
Purani Basti	25.64	43.80	19.74	10.82
Topkhana Desh	28.27	58.92	12.81	-
Vishwarjee	18.76	47.42	22.40	11.42
Modikhana	16.18	59.74	12.21	11.87
Ramchandrajee	20.62	55.96	21.23	2.19
Gangapole	22.99	54.07	17.77	5.17
Ghat Gate	17.47	48.00	22.28	12.25
Topkhana Hazuri	20.20	63.09	13.42	3.29
Hawali Shahar Janubi	19.46	39.29	31.27	9.98
Hawali Shahar Garbi	32.91	51.21	12.60	4.29
Jaipur City	24.35	50.35	18.51	6.89

\* Class      Floor Space Occupied

Poor	Less than 100 sq. ft.
Middle	101 to 300 sq. ft.
High	301 to 600 sq. ft.
Very High	601 sq. ft. and above

Source : 'Jaipur City : A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic and Ecological Aspects; University Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1969, pp.329-30.

Table 3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY THE AVAILABILITY OF LATRINE,  
BATHROOM AND KITCHEN FACILITIES IN JAIPUR CITY, 1965

Place	LATRINE FACILITIES			BATHROOM FACILITIES			KITCHEN FACILITIES					
	Common	Using Public Latrine	Not available	Common	Septa- rate	Not avail- able	Common	Septa- rate	Same room	Verandah	Total	
Jaipur	25366	40988	8508	18745	93607	23866	29161	40580	93607	42383	430	93607
City	27.10	43.79	9.09	20.02	100	25.50	31.15	43.35	100	54.26	0.46	100

Source : Ibid, pp.341,345,349-350.

Table 3.3

NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS/HOUSE, PERSONS/HOUSE;  
FOR JAIPUR CITY AND FOR RAJASTHAN (CITIES)

Place	HOUSES		HOUSEHOLDS		POPULATION		HOUSEHOLDS PER HOUSE		PERSONS PER HOUSE	
	No. of houses 1951	No. of houses occupied 1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961	1951	1961
JAIPUR CITY	24,169	74,257	56,246	77,803	291,130	403,444	2.3	1.05	12.0	5.4
RAJASTHAN (CITIES)	97,822	190,176	194,927	241,585	940,321	1,241,562	2.0	1.27	9.6	6.5

Source : Census data.



with the remaining 45.28 percent households cooking in the living room, conditions rather tend to conform to a typical underdeveloped urban centre.

Looking at the situation from the view-point of size of households (See Table 3.4), it has been found that as many as 39.99 percent households fell in the 4-6 members category. This is followed by 21.03 percent in the 2-3 members category, and 16.66 percent in the 7-8 members category. The percentages for the 1 member, 9-10 members, and 11 plus members categories are 8.92, 7.92 and 5.48, respectively.

However, irrespective of the type and size of house and other limitations, if one house per household is considered to be the normal requirement, Jaipur City, with 107,985 households, as reported in 1971, should have an equal number of occupied houses; actually, however, the number of occupied houses reported is only 100,064. This leads us to conclude that the city needs 7,921 additional houses immediately.

The Rajasthan Housing Board, Urban Improvement Trust and Municipal Council, Jaipur are reported to be making some efforts to overcome the deficiencies in this regard by way of allotment of houses and land.

Table 3.4

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD SIZE IN JAIPUR CITY,  
1965

Place	Size of households	Total number of households	Percentage to total
J A I P U R  C I T Y	One member	8,346	8.92
	2-3 members	19,690	21.03
	4-6 members	37,429	39.99
	7-8 members	15,594	16.66
	9-10 members	7,418	7.92
	11 & more members	5,130	5.48
Total		93,607	100.00

Source : 'Jaipur City : A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic, and Ecological Aspects', University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; 1969; pp.309.

CHAPTER - IVS L U M S

According to a survey conducted by the Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur and the Jaipur Municipal Council in 1971 there are 109 slums located within the Municipal limits of Jaipur city.

As shown in Table 4.1, 96,604 persons lived in these slums, forming 15.8 percent of the city population, viz., 610,572. The slum population is spread over 20,661 households which occupied 37,441 houses. A further analysis of the housing conditions in the slums has revealed that of these 37,441 houses 30,198 or 80.7 percent are a combination of kutcha, and improvised structures; evidently, in conformity with typical slum conditions, the slums abound in improvised dwelling units.

The table under reference also indicates the position pertaining to the average number of persons per house in the slums, outside the slums, and the city as a whole, the respective figures being 2.6, 8.0 and 6.1. Thus apparently it may appear that people in the slums are living in far less congested housing conditions than those in some places outside the slums. But, as a matter of fact, it is an incorrect appraisal of the situation because a vast majority of the houses in the slums being kutcha are, small, one room tenements in comparison to the multi-storeyed pucca houses

Table 4.1

NUMBER OF SLUMS IN JAIPUR CITY, ALONGWITH DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, OCCUPIED HOUSES, HOUSEHOLDS AND PERSONS PER HOUSE INSIDE AND OUTSIDE SLUMS (1971)

No. of Slums in the City	CITY POPULATION		NO. OF OCCUPIED HOUSES IN THE CITY		NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN THE CITY		PERSONS PER HOUSE IN THE CITY					
	Total		Total		Total		Total					
	In Slums	Outside Slums	In Slums	Outside Slums	In Slums	Outside Slums	In Slums	Outside Slums				
109	96,604 (15.8)	513,968 (84.2)	610,572 (100.0)	37,441 (37.4)	62,623 (62.6)	100,064 (100.0)	20,661 (28.4)	87,324 (71.6)	1,07,985 (100.0)	2.6	8.0	6.1

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur, the Town Planning Organization, Jaipur and the Jaipur Municipal Council.

houses in other parts of the city excluding the slums. As such, the average of 2.6 persons per house in the slums actually may mean 2.6 persons per room in most of the cases.

Regarding the occupancy status of the slum dwellers, it has been gathered that almost all these slums have come up, as a result of trespass on government land at different points of time. Under the circumstances, most of these localities have developed haphazardly, badly wanting in basic civic amenities. However, of late, efforts are being made to improve these conditions; also, in pursuance of the declared state policy, the illegal occupancy status is being gradually legalised which, obviously, is a complicated process. Making full allowance for these efforts on the parts of the Urban Improvement Trust the Municipal Council, the Housing Board, and certain public housing cooperative bodies, it may be said that the problem of slum clearance cannot be solved in a piecemeal manner; to the contrary a self-contained program, followed by concerted action, can deliver the goods effectively. Simultaneously, through proper vigilance, the spread and multiplication of the slums should be prevented.

CHAPTER - VELECTRICITY & WATER SUPPLY SERVICES(a) Electricity

The supply of electricity for domestic and other purposes in Jaipur city dates back to the time when Jaipur was a Princely State. In those days, the Thermal Power Station near the Jaipur railway station was the source of power generation catering mainly to the needs of the city plus a few adjoining areas, such as the Sanganer Airport etc.

Since independence, the position has changed enormously both from the generation as well as distribution and consumption view points.

Presently, the city of Jaipur is getting power from 5 sources, namely the Bhankra Nagal, the Kota, and the Rana Pratap Sagar Hydro-Electric Works and the two power generating units, one thermal and another diesel, situated in the city itself.

The data incorporated in Table 5.1, is indicative of the present position of power supply, distribution, and consumption in the city. A glance over these figures reveal that the bulk of the supplies are being consumed by the industrial units in as much as out of the total load of 74,793 KW the industries are utilising 43,773 KW; in terms of revenue, the share of the industries is 68,453,419 KWH



Table 5.1

## ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971-72

S. No.	Categories	No. of Connections	Load position (in KWH)	REVENUE		PER CAPITA	
				Power Sold (in KWH)	Amount (in Rs.)	Power Sold (in KWH)	Amount (in Rs.)
1.	Domestic Light & Fan	26,114	11,534	9,562,143	NA	15.7	N.A.
2.	Domestic Heat & Power	2,940	3,241	1,704,141	"	2.8	"
3.	Commercial Light & Fan	7,628	4,123	5,623,626	"	9.2	"
4.	Commercial Heat & Power	1,760	1,858	1,780,922	"	2.9	"
5.	Industries upto 15 KW	1,656	10,025	6,273,193	"	10.3	"
6.	Industries upto 75 KW	108	5,573	3,680,652	"	6.0	"
7.	Industries above 75 KW	33	28,175	58,499,574	"	95.8	"
8.	Public Lighting	85	636	1,028,512	"	1.7	"
9.	Irrigation	634	2,378	6,416,185	"	10.5	"
10.	Public Water Works	82	6,740	10,634,176	"	16.4	"
11.	Mixed Load Supply	22	510	1,069,559	"	17.5	"
12.	Traction	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Others*	-	-	2,797,175	"	40.8	"
TOTAL		41,052	74,793	108,469,858	20,338,902.62	117.7	33.3

\* RCDC/Temporary connections. Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the offices of the Executive Engineers, City Dn. I and City Sub-Division II, RSEB, Jaipur.

N.A. = Not available

out of 108,469,858 kwh. Even from the view point of load position, out of the total 74,793 kw power available for the city, the share of the various industrial categories is 43,773 kw, or about 59 percent of the total load position. All this is indicative of a growing industrial character of the city.

The position of power consumption for domestic use appears to be poor. This conclusion is warranted by the fact that there are only 29,054 connection in the categories of 'Domestic Light and Fan' and 'Domestic Heat and Power' as against the total number of 107,985 households in the city; thus, only one out of every four households is electrified. This conclusion is further substantiated by the fact that out of the total power sold, the share of the two domestic power consumption categories under reference is 11,266,284 kwh, i.e. only about 10 percent.

Under the circumstances, an intensive drive for the electrification of more and more households seems imperative. It may not be out of place to mention here that under the existing byelaws, power connections cannot be given for 'kutchas' and improvised dwelling units. Therefore, the question of power supply for domestic use for the vast number of people living in the slums (or, the so called 'kutchi bastis') is related to the bigger question of providing more and more pucca or semi-pucca houses for these people. A short term alternative to this is an improvement in the position relating to public lighting.

The relevant data in Table 5.1 do not, however, provide a comprehensive information regarding the prevalent position in respect of public lighting. However, if any conclusion regarding the adequacy of public lighting could be drawn on the basis of the per capita consumption under this category then it could be said that the position appears to be poor. It may be noted, that the installation charges of street lights, and the recurrent electric revenue charges are borne by the local Municipal Council. Therefore, the question of intensive and extensive public lighting is related directly to the financial position of the Municipal Council which, as indicated elsewhere in this report, has never been very sound.

(b) Water

Like the supply of electricity, Jaipur city enjoyed the facility of filtered drinking water during the Princely era. Initially, the Ramgarh Reservoir, situated at about 28 km from the city, was the source of the supplies, later on, these supplies were supplemented by commissioning the Amani Shah Head Works by sinking a chain of tube wells in the bed of the Amani Shah nallah (rivulet) at a site about 3 km north-west of the Railway station. These supplies were sufficient to cater to the needs of the comparatively thin population in the nineteen forties, e.g. 175,810 in 1941. Moreover, quite a sizable section of the population in those

days was habitually dependent on well water; and, at least among some sections of the population, the tap water was considered inferior to the natural well water in terms of mineral contents.

Gradually as the population increased, and, after the partition when migrants settled down in the city, an increasing dependence on filtered water became an urban habit.

Table 5.2 indicates the incidence of increase in house connections and public taps during the period 1961-1971. Whereas the increase in the house connections has been almost three-fold since 1961, the increase in the number of public taps has been rather slow. It has been gathered that about 35 percent of the public taps are located in chowkaries Hawali Sahar Janubi and Hawali Sahar Garbi. These two chowkries include the areas outside the walled city; the predominance of 'kutchi bastis' in these areas is quite marked. The fore-going observations tend to suggest that more and more households within the walled city, and also those outside the walled city but having pucca dwelling units are getting house connections; on the other hand, the dwellers in kutchi and improvised houses are mainly dependent on public taps. Notwithstanding all this, it may be said that the public stand post is still a 'thing' of great utility irrespective of its location. Its utility is mainly underlined by the fact that, in most of the localities, both within and outside the walled city, the

Table 5.2

WATER CONNECTIONS AND PUBLIC TAPS IN JAIPUR CITY  
(1961, 1964, 1971) AND PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN EACH

Year	No. of House Connections	Percentage increase in House Connections	No. of Public Taps	Percentage Increase in Public Taps
1961	14,374	-	587	-
1964	20,226	+40.7	635	+8.1
1971	37,727	+80.8	643	+1.3

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data supplied by the Chief Engineer, Water Works Department, Jaipur.

pressure in the water pipe-lines is quite low; as such, the public taps, being situated at the ground level, come handy to supplement the supplies from the house connections in many a case.

Table 5.3 is indicative of the position of water supply as in the year 1971. The total capacity of the three sources of supply (mentioned earlier) is rated at 20.2 million gallons daily; there is, of course, a fall in these supplies, of about 2.0 m.g.d., during the summer. The average supply of water for domestic use has been reported to be 18.0 m.g.d.; of this, about 3.0 m.g.d. was unfiltered. The per capita domestic consumption worked out to 29.49 gallons per day. The data pertaining to industrial consumption are not available.

The fact that the per capita consumption is quite low, and, part of the supplies are unfiltered speak by themselves of the inadequacy of the water supply services. With all the prospects of an ever increasing pace of urbanisation and industrialisation, concerted efforts are called for to improve these services.

It has been gathered that out of an allocation of 12 crore rupees in the Fourth Plan for improving drinking water facilities in Rajasthan, a sum of rupees 1.5 crore has been earmarked for Jaipur city. During the financial year 1971-72, a sum of rupees 50 lac was to have been spent to initiate a plan of reorganization of the facilities in Jaipur city.



TABLE 5.3

WATER SUPPLY, INCLUDING SUPPLY SOURCES, NUMBER OF HOUSE CONNECTIONS AND  
PUBLIC TAPS, QUANTUM OF CONSUMPTION & PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION IN JAIPUR CITY (1971)

SOURCE	S U P P L Y		CONNECTIONS		CONSUMPTION		Per Capita Consumption (in Gallons) per day
	Capacity (in million gallons) per day	Total Supply (in million gallons) per day	Public Taps	House Connections	Domestic (in million gallons) per day	Industrial	
1. Ramgarh Dam	8.4						
2. Amani Shah	4.0	20.2	643	37,727	18.0	NA	29.49
3. Tube Wells	7.8						

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the  
Office of the Chief Engineer, Water Works Department, Jaipur.

## CHAPTER - VI

47

### MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

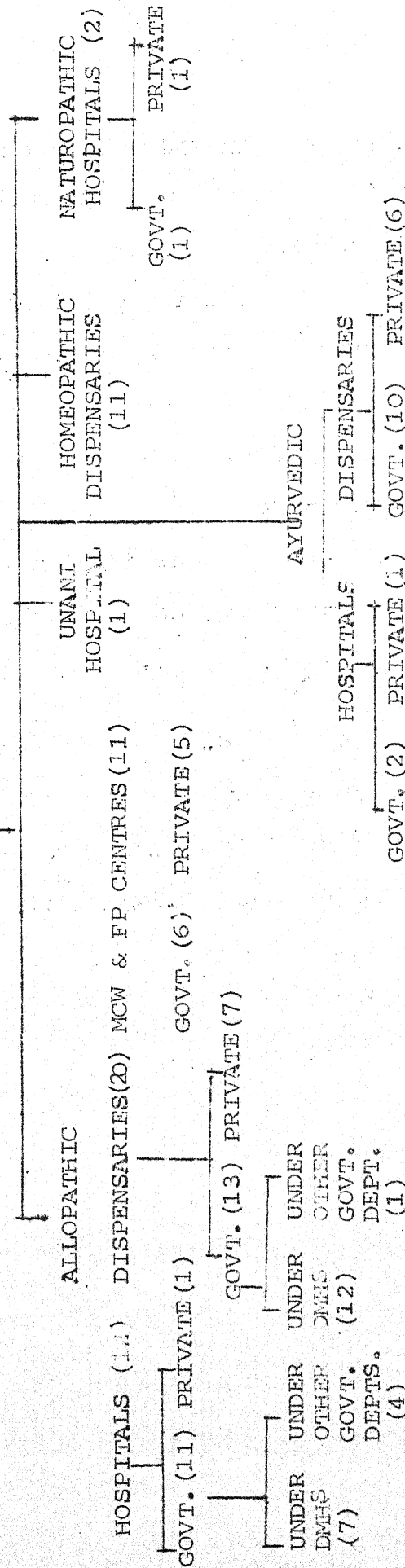
The medical and health services, both curative and preventive, are being mainly provided in Jaipur city by the State Government through its various departments or agencies such as the Directorate of Medical and Health Services, the Directorate of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines, Rajasthan Homeopathic Board, etc. In addition to these, the local Municipal Council, the Red Cross and certain other private voluntary organisations run a few institutions in the city. Also, the Employees' State Insurance Department, the Military, the Railways and a few industries provide medical aid to specific groups of employees.

The available information, as shown in the chart 6.1, reveals that the most popular system of medicine in the city is the Allopathic as it is running the highest number of institutions. However, the Ayurvedic, Unani, Homeopathic and Naturopathic systems of medicine are also catering to the medical needs of a large number of people.

Of the total 18 hospitals in the city, 12 practice Allopathic, 3 Ayurvedic, 1 Unani and 2 Naturopathic systems of medicine. Out of the 12 Allopathic Hospitals, 7 are run by the State Directorate of Medical and Health services, 1 each by the Military, the Central Jail, the Western Railway, and the 8th Bn R.A.C. organizations and the remaining 1, namely Santokba Durlabhji Memorial Hospital,

CHART 6.1

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES IN JAIPUR CITY 1971



DMHS - Directorate of Medical & Health Services.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data made available by the DMHS, The Directorate of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine, and the Rajasthan Homeopathic Board.

is under private management. However, in Table 6.2 detailed data for such allopathic hospitals which are being managed by agencies other than the State Medical Directorate have not been incorporated, because the facilities provided by these hospitals, except the Santokba Memorial Hospital, are not accessible to the common masses being limited to a specific section of employees; likewise, secondary data pertaining to the Santokba Memorial Hospital have also not been included for the simple reason that this institution has started functioning very recently and, as such, the requisite data have not been compiled.

Table 6.2 reveals that as many as 98.9 percent of the total new indoor patients were treated by the hospitals belonging to Allopathic system of medicine which suggests that only a negligible number of patients (1.1%) utilised the services provided by hospitals practising the other systems of medicine. However, this is not true in the case of the number of outdoor patients treated by these hospitals. Of the total new outdoor patients treated during 1970-71, 73.2 % have chosen Allopathic treatment while 22.2%, 4.4%, and 0.2 % utilised Ayurvedic, Unani and Naturopathic hospitals, respectively. There is no public Homeopathic hospital in the city.

It is interesting to note that a very nominal percentage in the category of children indoor patients has been attended by the Ayurvedic, Unani and Naturopathic system hospitals. The Allopathic institutions catered to the

Table 6.2

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOSPITALS, NUMBER OF BEDS, NO. OF DOCTORS, NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED INDOOR AND OUTDOOR AND DAILY AVERAGE OF PATIENTS IN 1970-71 IN JAIPUR CITY

S. No.	System of Medicine	No. of Institutions	No. of Beds	No. of Doctors/ Vaidyas/ Hakims	No. of patients treated Indoor									
					Attendance					New Admissions				
					Men	Women	Children	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1.	Allopathic	12 (66.7)	1721	70	(36.7) 244172 (97.4)	(39.1) 259713 (98.3)	(24.2) 160802 (99.7)	(100.0) 664387 (98.2)	33.0 15560 (97.8)	43.2 20446 (99.3)	23.8 11221 (99.8)	100.0 47221 (98.9)		
2.	Ayurvedic	3 (16.7)	115*	15	55.9 6427 (2.5)	39.4 4334 (1.7)	4.7 541 (0.3)	100.0 11502 (1.7)	61.0 230 (1.5)	34.2 129 (0.6)	4.8 18 (0.2)	100.0 377** (0.8)		
3.	Unani	1 (5.5)	6	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		
4.	Homeopathic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5.	Naturopathic	2 (11.1)	35	3	100.0 5 (0.1)	-	-	100.0 5*** (0.1)	83.1 118 (0.7)	16.9 24 (0.1)	-	100.0 142 (0.3)		
Total		18 (100.0)	1877	91	37.1 250604 (100.0)	39.1 264247 (100.0)	23.8 161343 (100.0)	100.0 676194 (100.0)	33.3 15908 (100.0)	43.2 20599 (100.0)	23.5 11233 (100.0)	100.0 47740 (100.0)		

\* Number of beds in respect of one Hospital is not available. ...contd.



Table 6.2.....Continued

S. No.	System of Medicine	No. of Patients treated outdoor					New Admissions					Daily Average		
		Attendance		Total			Men		Women			Total		Indoor Outdoor
		Men	Women	Children	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
1	2	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23			
1.	Allopathic	45.1 305931 (59.0)	33.1 224233 (60.3)	21.8 148268 (59.7)	100.0 678432 (59.5)	38.7 165231 (74.5)	42.5 181513 (82.4)	18.8 80244 (57.0)	100.0 426988 (73.2)	1862 (85.5)	2119			
2.	Ayurvedic	47.5 195286 (37.6)	31.7 130198 (35.0)	20.8 85592 (34.4)	100.0 411076 (36.1)	36.9 47699 (21.5)	23.1 29880 (13.6)	40.0 51750 (36.7)	100.0 129329 (22.2)	315 (14.5)	1126			
3.	Unani	36.9 17129 (3.3)	23.1 17505 (4.7)	40.0 14771 (5.9)	100.0 49405 (4.3)	31.6 8068 (3.6)	34.0 8697 (3.9)	34.4 8782 (6.2)	100.0 25547 (4.4)	-	135			
4.	Homeopathic	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Naturopathic	100.0 7*** (0.1)	-	-	100.0 7 (0.1)	77.7 895 (0.4)	18.7 216 (0.1)	3.6 42 (0.1)	100.0 1153 (0.2)	-	3			
	Total	45.5 518353 (100.0)	32.7 371936 (100.0)	21.8 248631 (100.0)	100.0 1138920 (100.0)	38.1 221893 (100.0)	37.8 220306 (100.0)	24.1 140818 (100.0)	100.0 583017 (100.0)	2177 (100.0)	3383 (100.0)			

\* The data pertaining to hospitals (3) under DMHO except in the column of No. of institutions are not available.

\*\* Data for indoor patients in Dhanvantri Ayurvedic Aushdhalaya not available.

\*\*\* Data p regarding total attendance in respect of one Hospital only are available.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data supplied by the DMHS, Directorate of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine, and the Rajasthan Homeopathic Board, Jaipur.



needs of as many as 99.7%, and 99.8 % of the total indoor attendance and new patients, respectively. Whereas in the case of children treated outdoor, the percentage in attendance category is reduced to 59.7 %, and in the category of new patients to 57.0 %. This leads us to infer that the Allopathic system of medicine is quite popular in the city so far as indoor treatments is concerned; it may partly be because of the better equipped large number of Allopathic institutions. But so far as outdoor treatment is concerned, the institutions following the other systems of medicine also cater to the needs of a sizeable number of population. However, the above analysis is of limited value as there is considerable difference in the capacity, equipment and number of institutions following each system of medicine.

Table 6.2 also indicates that there were in all 1877 hospital beds in the city in the hospitals under review, excluding the beds available in the M.C.W. Centres and other hospitals meant for specific groups of persons. This shows that the hospitals under review offered a bed capacity of one bed for every 360 patients coming to these hospitals for indoor treatment during 1970-71. Similarly, the 91 doctors, Hakims and Vaidyas attached with these hospitals, looked after 1,015,114 indoor and outdoor patients in 1970-71 which suggests a ratio of 55 persons per doctor per day.

Table 6.3

NUMBER OF DISPENSARIES OF VARIOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE, DOCTORS WORKING  
IN THEM, NUMBER OF PATIENTS TREATED & DAILY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE

S. No.	System of Medicine	No. of Institutions	No. of doctors	No. of Patients treated				Attendance			Daily Average attendance		
				Outdoor				New Patients			New patients dance		
				Men	Women	Child-Total	Men	Women	Child-Total	Men	Women	Child-Total	Men
				ren	ren	ren	ren	ren	ren	ren	ren	ren	ren
1.	Allopathic	20* (42.6)	23	78.7 (37.8)	82.3 (30.7)	84.2 (31.5)	81.5 (100.0)	80.0 (35.8)	87.7 (29.4)	87.1 (34.8)	82.3 (100.0)	82.3 (100.0)	97.8 (100.0)
2.	Ayurvedic	16** (34.0)	13	21.3 (45.0)	17.7 (29.1)	15.8 (25.9)	18.5 (100.0)	20.0 (41.5)	12.3 (19.1)	19.7 (39.4)	17.7 (100.0)	17.7 (100.0)	2.2 (100.0)
3.	Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Homeopathic	11 (23.4)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
5.	Naturopathic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		47 (100.0)	36 (76.6)	100.0 (808669)	100.0 (628513)	100.0 (628485)	100.0 (357712)	100.0 (267710)	100.0 (346115)	100.0 (971537)	100.0 (26617)	100.0 (47167)	100.0 (47167)

\* (i) Data for ESI Dispensaries are not available.

(ii) Data for T.B. Clinic attached with SMS Hospital has been incorporated in Table showing Hospitals.

(iii) In No. of doctors - doctors working in 6 ESI Dispensaries not available.

\*\* Data for 3 dispensaries are not available.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data supplied by the DMHS, Directorate of Ayurvedic and the Rajasthan Homeopathic Board, Jaipur.

There are 47 dispensaries in the city practising various systems of medicine, including 6 E.S.I. dispensaries. Detailed data for all the Homeopathic dispensaries and 2 of the 6 E.S.I. Dispensaries, and the 3 Ayurvedic aided private dispensaries are not available. The available data show that the Allopathic system of medicine is preferred by 81.5% of the total patients attended, and the Ayurvedic by the remaining 18.5%. The total daily average of new patients is 26,617 and attendance 47,167, being looked after by 36 doctors, Vaidyas etc. who are reported to be working in these dispensaries. This gives an average of 739 new patients per dispensary per day and 1310 total attendance per doctor per day.

The city has 11 Maternity and Child Welfare and Family Planning Centres, of which 6 are being run by the State Govt., 4 by the Red Cross, and 1 by a private organization. All of these institutions follow the Allopathic system of medicine.

The data for 3 MCW and F.P. Centres are not available separately as they are dispensaries also. As such, the data pertaining to these have not been incorporated in Table 6.4 except in the column of number of institutions. The table reveals that there are in all 9 doctors in these centres who treated 3,367 indoor and 15,197 outdoor patients in 1970-71. There are 100 beds in these MCW Centres; however, in addition to these, there are separate maternity beds in the general hospitals of the city. All the MCW Centres in the city are F.P. centres also which besides performing vasectomy,

Table 6.4

## EXISTING MCW AND FP CENTRES IN JAIPUR CITY\* IN 1970-71

No. of Institutions	No. of doctors	No. of Patients treated Indoor				No. of Patients Treated Outdoor				Daily Average		No. of Outdoor Beds
		ATTENDANCE**		NEW ADMISSIONS	ATTENDANCE		NEW ADMISSIONS	Daily Average				
		Men	Women		Children	Total		Men	Women	Children	Total	
11	9	-	1814	1535	3349	-	1717	1650	3367	51.0	49.0	100.0
			54.2	45.8	100.0		51.0	49.0	100.0			

Men	No. of Patients Treated Outdoor				Daily Average				No. of Outdoor Beds	
	ATTENDANCE		NEW ADMISSIONS	Total	Daily Average		Total			
	Women	Children			Men	Women				
475	86679	7677	94831	114	13556	1527	15197	9	256	100
0.5	91.4	8.1	100.0	0.8	89.2	10.0	100.0			

\* Figures regarding 3 MCW & FP Centres are not included here because the same have been incorporated in Table 6.3 pertaining to Dispensaries except in respect of total number of Institutions.

\*\* Data pertaining to 2 MCW & FP Centres are not available.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data supplied by the DMHS, Jaipur.

tubectomy and IUCD insertions, also undertake the distribution of conventional contraceptives; advice regarding the need of, and the ways to planned parenthood is also given through varied media. These centres are supposed to extend services to the expectant and nursing mothers to maintain good health, to teach the art of child care, and to help in normal delivery. Routine health, supervision and check up of mothers and children, post, intra, and pre-natal care of mothers, and extension of preventive services, such as immunisation against infectious diseases like small pox etc., are an essential part of the duties of a MCW and F.P. Centre. However, an intensive study of some of these centres reveals that, in actual practice, these centres confine generally only to conducting deliveries, treating indisposed children, distributing contraceptives and performing vasectomy, tubectomy etc. There is a negligible provision for preventive services, such as immunisation, nutrition of mothers and children, health education, periodical check ups etc. etc.

The foregoing general review of the existing institutional set up of the medical facilities in the city is indicative of its quantitative and qualitative deficiencies. In addition to some of the deficiencies listed above, it may be worthwhile to note that most of these medical institutions are located outside the walled city, which, very likely, keeps these institutions beyond the reach of a sizeable section of the population, particularly the poor and the illiterate. Further, in addition to the city population,

these institutions, hospitals in particular, have to cater to the needs of a sizeable section of the district and the regional population. Of course, there is a large number of private clinics in the city, but, for obvious socio-economic factors, these have a clientele confined to the resourceful and not from the masses.



NUTRITION

That the average per capita food intake in our country is seriously deficient in calories and vitamin nutrients is hardly a debatable assertion. The ill effects of malnutrition on children could cause intensive, and in many cases, lasting physical and mental damage. It has also been found that prolonged malnutrition may prevent a child from achieving his full physical and mental potential. Hence the need for a nutrition program, particularly for children below 6 years.

At present, the State Social Welfare Department is running a scheme of nutrient replenishment covering about fifteen thousand children in the age group 0-6 years in Jaipur city. These children are being given milk, doughnuts (pakoras) fried in soyabean oil, and CSM tablets supplied by the CARE/UNICEF. The expenditure has been estimated to be 3 paise per day per beneficiary excluding the cost of CSM tablets and soyabean oil; if the cost of these two is included, it is 18 paise per day per beneficiary. There are at present (April, 1972) 66 centres (see Table 7.1) spread over the entire city; of these about a dozen are being run by the local Municipal Council, and the remaining by voluntary agencies such as the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Backward Caste Vikas Mandal, Gramseva Samiti, Balseva Samiti etc. etc. The total budget for nutrition



program in Rajasthan, as sanctioned by the Government of India, is Rs.3,173,000 and Rs.10,020,000 for the years 1971-72 and 1972-73, respectively.

The entire program is under the overall administrative control of a Deputy Director, Nutrition, State Social Welfare Department; besides, there is one Nutrition Inspector to supervise the working of these various centres. At each centre, there is a centre incharge and a cook, their respective allowances being Rs.20 and Rs.40 per month. So far, there is no provision for some sort of a medical check and follow up service although some weighing machines have been provided (average : about one machine for ten centres) to weigh the beneficiaries once every month. Neither is there so far any provision to cover expectant and nursing mothers under the program. Another important aspect of the program, namely educating the parents and children, particularly the former, to inculcate proper dietary habits, is also being neglected. All in all, it seems necessary that the entire program is made comprehensive in order to provide qualitatively better services to a larger section of the population.

Table 7.1

EXISTING NUTRITION CENTRES (PAUSHAHAR KENDRAS) IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971

No. of Benefi- ciaries	No. of Centres	Name of the prominent agencies running the centres with number of centres being run	Others					
			Municipal Council	Gramsevak Samiti (Hasanpura)	Harijan Sevak Sangh	Backward Caste Vikas Mandal	Bharat Sevak Samaj	Samaj Kalyan Parishad
14840	66	12	7	5	4	3	7	28

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from the State Social Welfare Department.

EDUCATION

The history of the development of a regular system of education based on scientific and rational lines in Jaipur city can be traced back as far as to 1844 when, for the first time, a Sanskrit and an English School were started\*. Prior to this, education was imparted through old, native methods that included Hindu Chatsalas and Mohammendan Makṭabs. In 1852, the Sanskrit School, and, in 1873, the English School were raised to the status of college. In 1932-33, for the first time, co-education was introduced in the schools of Jaipur city. In August 1946, the Jaipur State Primary Education Act was passed and, as a result, primary schools were opened in every ward of the city. In 1947, the University of Rajasthan was established with a view to provide facilities for higher education in the city. Since then, there has been a substantial growth in the number of educational institutions of various levels in the city.

As our immediate purpose is to analyse the extent of these facilities available to the children of 0-19 age group only, the existing provisions for Pré-primary, Middle or Higher-Primary, Secondary and Higher Secondary education in the city form the main focus of our analysis here. The

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\* Administrative Report on Jaipur, 1926; The Administration of the Jaipur State 1922-26.

Primary refers to classes I to V, Middle or Higher Primary to VI to VIII, Secondary and Higher Secondary to classes IX to XI, and generally correspond to the age groups of 6 to 10, 11 to 13, and 14 to 17 years, respectively. The pre-primary refers to the nursery section including Shishu, K.G., Higher K.G. and Preparatory classes for the children below 6 years of age.

Although the State Government has assumed the overall responsibility of providing education in Jaipur city there are, however, three other major agencies viz. (i) Central Government (ii) Municipality, and (iii) Private sector which have been sharing this responsibility. Whereas the State and the Central Governments have been running 147 schools of different levels in the city in 1970-71, the number of schools being run by the Municipality and the Private sector have been 7 and 108, respectively. The data for unrecognised institutions run by private agencies are not available for obvious reasons. Similarly, institutions for pre-primary education are being managed by private agencies which generally are neither aided nor recognised by the State Education Department. However, the State Social Welfare Board, receiving grants from the Central Government, aids 46 Balwadies run by various agencies in the city. In the year 1970-71, the Board has sanctioned as aid a sum of Rs.26,500 to these institutions out of which an amount of Rs.25,880 was released for a total number of 2,287 beneficiaries enrolled in these schools. Thus, on an average, a sum of Rs.113 per beneficiary per year was given as aid to these institutions (See Table 8.2).

Table 8.1

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL,  
NUMBER OF TEACHERS & STUDENTS IN JAIPUR CITY - 1970-71.

Level of School	Total No. of students	Administrative Control			Number of Students			Number of Teachers			No. of	
		Cen- Govt.	State Govt.	Municipality	Private	Boys	Girls	Total	Trained	Untrained	Students per teacher	Students per school
Primary	(70.0) 186 100.0	-	(78.1) 114 61.3	(100.0) 7 3.8	(60.2) 65 34.9	(37.9) 18442 58.5	(42.8) 13079 41.5	(39.8) 31521 100.0	(39.6) 1123 86.3	(40.6) 179 13.7	(39.8) 1302 100.0	24 169
Middle	(16.8) 44 100.0	-	(12.3) 18 40.9	(100.0) - -	(24.4) 26 59.1	(25.0) 12159 61.5	(24.9) 7601 38.5	(24.9) 19760 100.0	(23.2) 676 79.6	(39.2) 173 20.4	(25.9) 849 100.0	23 449
Secondary & Higher Secondary	(12.2) 32 100.0	(100.0) 1 3.1	(9.6) 14 43.8	- - -	(15.7) 17 53.1	(37.1) 18094 64.7	(32.3) 9891 35.3	(35.3) 27985 100.0	(36.5) 1035 92.1	(20.2) 89 7.9	(34.3) 1124 100.0	25 875
Total	(100.0) 262 100.0	(100.0) 1 0.4	(100.0) 146 55.8	(100.0) 7 2.6	(100.0) 108 41.2	(100.0) 48695 61.4	(100.0) 30571 38.6	(100.0) 79266 100.0	(100.0) 2834 86.5	(100.0) 441 13.5	(100.0) 3275 100.0	24 302

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data provided by  
the various units of the State Education Department in Jaipur city.



Table 8.2

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BALWADIES, NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES AND NUMBER OF BALWADIES COVERED BY NUTRITION PROGRAMME AIDED BY STATE SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD IN THE YEAR 1970-71 IN JAIPUR CITY

Number of Balwadies	Number of Benefi- ciaries	Aid sanctioned (in Rs.)	Aid Released (in Rs.)	Expenditure per benefi- ciary per year (in Rs.)	No. of Balwadies covered by Nutrition programme	No. of beneficiaries covered by Nutrition programme for Balwadies	Amount released for Nutrition Programme for Balwadies
46	2,287	26,500	25,880	113	13	450	7,084

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the State Social Welfare Board, Govt. of India, Jaipur.

In addition to the above said cash grant-in-aid, the Social Welfare Board is also financing a nutrition program which, however, presently covers only 13 out of these 46 Balwadis. Further still, even in respect of these 13 Balwadies, only 450 children are being benefitted over a total period of only 93 days in an year. The total amount released by the Board for this program in the year 1970-71 was Rs.7,084/- only. Evidently, a lot of ground remains uncovered.

According to Table 8.1, there are in all 186 Primary, 44 Middle, 32 Secondary and Higher Secondary boys', girls', and co-educational schools in the city in 1970-71; the private agencies are running 108 out of these 262 recognized and aided schools, forming about 41% of the total. Besides these, a large number of private coaching institutions (which are being run for commercial ends), are catering mainly to the needs of those students who are unable to afford private coaching on individual basis.

Of the total 79,266 school level students in the city, 48,695 (61.4%) are boys, and 30,571 (38.6%) girls. The total enrolment is 31,521, 19,760 and 27,985 in Primary, Middle and Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools, respectively, out of an estimated number of 93,893 and 56,406 children in the 5-10, 11-13, and 14-17 age-groups, respectively in 1970\*.

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\* See 'Jaipur City : A study of selected Sociological, Economic and Ecological Aspects', University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965; p.589.



The ratio of boys to girls at primary level is 58:42, at middle level 62:38, and at secondary and higher secondary level 65:35 in 1970-71. It is evident from the above figures that the ratio of girls at middle and secondary level is less when compared to the Primary level. It may be inferred that, after receiving primary education, a large number of girls drop out at different levels of education.

Out of the total 93,775 children in the age-group of 5 to 10, only 31,521 (33.6%) are enrolled in the primary section which shows an alarming gap of 66.4%. However, the proportion of children attending school goes up at the Secondary and the Higher Secondary levels although the gap between eligible children and actual enrolment is still quite high, being about 55% at the middle level, and about 50% at the Secondary and Higher Secondary level. Actually, these gaps should be reckoned to be higher because quite a large number of students from nearby rural areas come to the city schools, particularly for Secondary and Higher Secondary education.

Table 8.1 also shows that there are in all 3275 teachers, out of which 2,834 (86.5%) are trained and 441 (13.5%) untrained. The number of students per teacher, as revealed by the table, is 24, 23, and 25 at the Primary, Middle and Secondary and Higher Secondary levels, respectively, forming an average of 24 students per teacher in the city.

Although all the schools in the city are housed in pucca buildings, either owned, rented or rentfree, very few schools (mostly high schools) have their premises built specifically for school purposes; otherwise, the schools have rented residential houses or are being run in temples or mosques, evidently lacking in proper accommodation and ventilation. In many of the schools, even basic amenities, such as electricity, water, latrine, bathroom etc. are not available. Although most of the schools have facilities for library and reading room, these are highly inadequate by any standard. Barring a few schools located outside the city wall, the remaining institutions do not have any playground. Instead, they have to utilise the district stadium located in the walled city, or the Children's Park at the Ram Niwas Gardens. It may be noted, however, that for many a school both the district stadium and the Ram Niwas Gardens are not easily accessible. Excepting some public schools, no institution provides hostel facilities. However, 6 hostels for boys of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes are being run by the State Social Welfare Department, that, quite obviously, can hardly improve the situation as a whole.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE

The necessity to make some provisions for imparting vocational training and guidance at the upper primary and the secondary and higher secondary schooling levels, as well as for the non-school going adolescents has been widely recognized. In Rajasthan, and particularly in Jaipur city, this is being attempted through optional courses in a number of vocations, such as tailoring, carpentry, blacksmithy etc. etc.; besides, training is imparted in some handicrafts as well. In order to arouse greater interest, and to encourage creative faculties among the school children, certain educational institutions in the city have introduced the 'Earn While You Learn' scheme.

Notwithstanding all this, it has been gathered through formal and informal discussions at various levels, that the attempts to combine school level general education with vocational training are still at the experimental stage. In any case, sufficient data are not available to enable us to arrive at some definite conclusions regarding the actual outcome of these attempts.

In addition to the vocational training facilities available in the city at the general schooling level, there are a few institutions which are specifically catering to this need. These institutions consist of 10 crafts centres aided by the State Social Welfare Board. Besides, there is

an Industrial Training Institute, relevant data about which has been incorporated in Table 9.1.

The I.T.I. under reference, which admits trainees from three districts, namely Jaipur, Tonk, and Sawai Madhopur, has a total intake capacity of 336. Normally, persons in the 15-25 age group are given admission having an option to choose from courses in 16 'trades'; there is a proposal to start immediately two additional courses, in Radio Mechanics and Stenography (English), each having an intake capacity of 16. During the period under report, there were 439 trainees receiving training<sup>in</sup> the different 18 courses. The minimum educational qualification for admission is a pass certificate of Middle standard, for certain courses, however, matriculation is the minimum; and for some still other courses, matriculation with science subjects is a prerequisite. A glance on the relevant table reveals that 52.8 percent of the trainees were matriculates and 45.2 percent were below matriculation. Another classification indicates that 44.4 percent of the trainees belonged to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and backward classes.

The fact that the Institute has been admitting trainees beyond its rated capacity is attributable to the apparent popularity of certain courses over others. Thus, for instance, courses turning out welders, motor mechanists, machinists, fitters, surveyers, wiremen, turners, electricians etc. attracted more trainees than other courses.

Table 9.1

## DATA CONCERNING THE I.T.I. JAIPUR FOR THE SESSION 1971-72

S. No.	TRADE	In- take of capacity	No. of Admission by Education		Admission by Caste/Tribe/Class etc. Categories				Admission by Aptitude Test	No. of Inst- ructors	Trainees Instru- ctor Ratio
			of al Qualification	Inter Gra- dual- ates tion	Sche- duled Cast- es	Back- ward Tri- bes	Others				
1.	Blacksmith	16	14	8	6	5	4	1	-	32	14/Instru- ctor
2.	Carpenter	16	12	9	3	3	2	1	-	6	
3.	Moulder	16	12	8	4	4	2	-	-	6	
4.	Sheet Metal	16	10	8	2	5	1	-	-	4	
5.	Welder (Gas & Ele.)	24	38	27	11	10	4	2	-	22	
6.	Motor Mechanic	32	45	32	13	13	3	2	33	27	
7.	Painter	16	18	10	8	8	2	1	-	7	
8.	Plumber	16	17	13	4	4	2	1	-	10	
9.	Stenographer (Hindi)	32	40	-	31	10	3	1	-	26	
10.	Draftsman (Civil)	16	20	-	20	5	3	2	-	10	
11.	Draftsman (Mech.)	16	20	-	20	4	2	2	-	12	
12.	Turner	12	17	10	7	3	1	-	13	13	
13.	Electrician	16	20	-	20	4	1	3	18	12	
14.	Machinists	12	24	-	24	8	6	2	-	8	
15.	Wireman	16	36	22	14	10	2	1	-	23	
16.	Fitter	32	60	42	18	13	6	4	-	37	
17.	Surveyer	16	24	-	24	5	4	3	-	12	
18.	Building Cons- truction	16	12	9	3	4	2	1	-	5	
		336	439	198	232	5	4	118	27	244	64
		(100.0)		(45.2)	(52.8)	(1.1)	(0.9)	(26.8)	(11.4)	(6.2)	(14.6)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data supplied by the Industrial Training Institute, Jaipur.

It has not been possible to collect data about drop outs, and about the employment ratio of the trainees coming out of the Institute.

All in all, the afore-mentioned I.T.I. and the ten crafts centres apart, there is no institutional set up for vocational guidance services except school counsellors in some schools in Jaipur city and in the Regional Employment Exchange at Jalebi Chowk, Jaipur.



SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

The State Social Welfare Department, in collaboration with certain other agencies, has been active over the past about two decades to ameliorate the socio-economic lot of the backward classes in the State. Thus, between 1951 to 1970, a sum of rupees 19 crores has been spent to achieve this objective. Of the 19 crores, 788.64 lakhs were spent on welfare activities concerning the various scheduled tribes, 551.01 lakhs on scheduled castes, 89.16 lakhs on nomadic tribes, and 67.37 lakhs on other backward classes. Plan-wise, rupees 126.54 lakhs were spent during the First Five-Year Plan, 372.16 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan, 478.51 lakhs during the Third Five Year Plan, and 611.06 lakhs during the period 1966-67 to 1969-70; of this, rupees 225.71 lakhs were spent during 1969-70 alone.

Broadly speaking, these welfare activities cover the fields of education, including vocational training, economic support, including cash grants-in-aid, interest free loans for various purposes such as building residential houses, starting business ventures etc., and correctional services for destitute, delinquent, and mentally handicapped children.

For Jaipur City, an institutional infra-structure has been set up during the last about 20 years. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 are indicative of these various institutions engaged in

Table 10.1

INSTITUTIONS FOR WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES IN JAIPUR CITY  
IN 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment	Premises Rented	Owned	Staff Tech-nical	Non-Tech-nical	Total	Intake Avail-able	Capacity Utilised	Unutilised	Present No. of Beneficiaries Under 19 Yrs.	Expenditure (in Rs.)
1.	Government Tailoring Centre for Sch. Castes (Boys)	1954	Yes	-	2	-	2	15	14	1	14	NA
2.	Govt. Hostel for Sch. Castes (Boys)	1952	Yes	-	-	5	5	76	75	1	40	NA
3.	Govt. Hostel for Denotified Tribes (Boys)	1955	Yes	-	-	3	3	35	30	5	10	NA
4.	Govt. Hostel for Sch. Tribes (Boys)	1962	Yes	-	-	3	3	40	40	-	10	NA
5.	Govt. Hostel for Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes (Girls)	1961	Yes	-	-	5	5	45	43	2	NA	NA
6.	Bapu Ashram (Govt. Hostel for Scheduled Castes (Boys))	1960	-	Yes	NA	NA	NA	26	36	10	NA	NA
7.	Sahitya Sadavrat (Aided Private Hostel)	1960	Yes	-	NA	NA	NA	55	NA	-	NA	NA
Total				2	16	18	312	238	19			

NA = Not Available

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from the Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

Table 10.2

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR CHILDREN (0-19 Yrs.) IN JAIPUR CITY  
IN 1971-72

S. No.	Name of the Institution	Year of Establishment	Premises Rented	Owned	Staff Tech-nical	Non-tech-nical	Total	Intake Avail-able	capacity Utili-sed	Present No. of bene-ficiaries under 19 years	Expendi-ture (in Rs.)
1.	Govt. Home for Mentally Retarded Females	1968	Yes	-	4	5	9	100	34	66	40,000
2.	Govt. Foundling Home (0-5 Yrs.)	1970	Yes	-	4	9	13	25	19	6	50,000
3.	Govt. Beggar Home	1969	Yes	-	-	5	5	25	1	24	25,000
4.	Govt. Balika Grah (0-19 Yrs.)	1971	Yes	-	-	5	5	225	23	2	NA
5.	Govt. Bal Grah (0-19 Yrs.)	-----Data not available-----									

NA = Not Available.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from the Social Welfare Department, Govt. of Raj., Jaipur.

social welfare activities in the city.

Although it has not been possible to obtain qualitative data about the staff, it has been gathered that, as per the official policy, the supervisory staff should consist of technical hands.

The measuring of the adequacy of the above discussed institutional base for social welfare services is a complicated task. This is particularly true in respect of the correctional and other institutions which are intended to cater to the needs of the city's 'depressed sections' as a whole; that is, irrespective of any distinction in terms of caste, class, tribe, etc. It may be noted that the actual requirements in respect of correctional and allied services cannot be measured in a manner similar to that of other requirements, such as concerning education, health, recreation and so forth, simply by finding out the number and extent of the services available and calculating the number of depressed persons (or groups) in a given population. Because, for one thing, it is almost impossible to define and calculate the 'depressed component', and, for the other, correctional services, unlike health, educational, recreational and such other services, do not warrant a blanket coverage. Therefore, there is hardly any yardstick to measure the adequacy of these services; we may only say that the existing institutional base appears to be a sound nucleus for further expansion and development of these services to any desired level.

There is a uniform pattern of providing various facilities at these various institutions. For instance, the trainees at the vocational training centre (for a course in Tailoring) receive monthly stipend besides free board and lodging. Likewise, lodge and board are free at the various hostels and the correctional institutions. In addition to it, the inmates are given, free of cost, clothes, books, cosmetics etc. etc. There are available facilities for indoor games although facilities for outdoor games are available only in very few institutions. Arrangements, in some form or the other, for free medical care, including periodic check-up and medicines, are also in vogue in respect of all the institutions.

A glance on Table 10.1 reveals that excepting the Govt. Bapuashram Hostel, all the other institutions meant for scheduled tribes and scheduled castes are working almost to capacity. The situation in respect of the correctional institutions for children, as indicated by Table 10.2, is different, however; in particular, the institutions for the mentally retarded female children and, to a still greater degree, the Government Beggar Home are having a very high idle capacity. Evidently, in the absence of a detailed study, it is difficult to analyse the reasons for such a state of affairs. As a matter of fact, by its very nature the whole task of socio-economic amelioration is so prolonged and complicated a process that the evaluation of results is a difficult undertaking. In any case, it is not within the purview of the present survey to do so.

Table 10.3 indicates the population component of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Jaipur city as per the 1971 census.

The total intake capacity viz. 312, available with the seven institutions for scheduled castes and scheduled and denotified tribes in Jaipur city (see Table 10.1) contrasts poorly with the relative population component, viz. 35,156 persons in the 0-19 age group (see Table 10.3). In view of the declared state policy to make specific and, to some extent, exclusive provisions for the upliftment of the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, particularly through more and better educational facilities, the existing institutional base appears to be grossly inadequate. We should particularly note that the existing intake capacity is being almost fully utilised, which warrants the inference that there is need for further expansion.



Table 10.3

AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF SCHEDULED  
CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES IN JAIPUR CITY IN 1971\*

Name of Community	Sex	No. of persons	Age-wise break-up of persons		
			0-14	15-19	20+
Scheduled Caste	Male	31,438	12,576	3,143	15,719
	Female	27,498	11,550	2,749	13,199
	Total	58,936	24,126	5,892	28,918
Scheduled Tribes	Male	5,613	2,245	561	2,807
	Female	4,486	1,884	448	2,154
	Total	10,099	4,129	1,009	4,961
Grand Total		69,035	28,255	6,901	33,879

\*Age-wise break up estimates based on the general age-wise break up of population in 1971.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of 1961 and 1971 census data.

CHAPTER- XICITY ADMINISTRATION

The Jaipur Municipal Council was established on the 18th April, 1869 by an Act, promulgated at the time of Lord Mayo; this pioneered the establishment of civic bodies in many other important cities in the country. Ever since, the council has been incharge of the civic administration in the city. However, the council had its first independent budget, separate from the State Budget, as late as in 1946 when its income and expenditure were reported to be Rs.501,705 and Rs.711,394, respectively. Like its first budget, the Municipality had its successive deficit budgets till date. This major deficiency has probably been the major stumbling block in the council's way to assume, and effectively discharge, its basic responsibilities, such as running the various civic services in important fields, such as education, health, child welfare, nutrition etc. Therefore, like in most of the cities, which were part of the former princely states, in Jaipur also the various State Departments have been looking after the civic amenities mentioned above.

Table 11.1, containing the budgetary estimates of the Municipal Council for 1970-71, reveals that the major sources of income are the house-tax, octroi, vehicle registration tax, licence fees etc., its major expenditure heads, on the other hand, are salaries of the staff engaged

Table 11.1

## BUDGET OF JAIPUR MUNICIPAL COUNCIL FOR 1969-70

INCOME		:	EXPENDITURE	
Head	Rs.	:	Head	Rs.
1. House & Land Tax	1,128,255		1. General Administration	483,513
2. Octroi	4,115,186		2. Public Health	4,723,174
3. Vehicle & Animal Registration fee	59,543		3. Public Security	121,267
4. Licence fee under byelaws	654,373		4. Tax Collection	540,931
5. Rentals	274,149		5. Street lights	409,444
6. Income under misc. Acts and byelaws	62,310		6. Public taps	152,332
7. Interest on securities	126,369		7. 'Pashugrah'	6,561
8. Sale of Land	68,299		8. Education	14,340
9. Miscellaneous recurring income	526,296		9. Public Parks	1,561
10. Special grants	30,000		10. Repairs	345,991
11. Miscellaneous non-recurring income	4,388,432		11. Development Works	171,455
			12. Payment of interest	155,218
			13. Miscellaneous	4,373,272
	<u>11,333,212</u>			<u>11,499,059</u>

Source : Jaipur Municipal Council, Jaipur.

for sanitary arrangements and payment of water and electric cess in regard to public taps and street lights. Looking to the size and the population of the city, it has a nominal budget for public health, education, maintenance of public parks etc. Even to shoulder these limited responsibilities, the council has to depend upon loans, grants etc. from the State Government and other public bodies from time to time.

For civic administrative and election purposes, the city is presently divided into 38 Municipal wards, having a 43 member Municipal Council; 5 of these are double-member wards as these include a large proportion of scheduled caste population. The Council members are elected for a period of 3 years. They elect a chairman, a vice-chairman, and coopt 2 lady representatives from the city. The chairman appoints different standing committees alongwith their convenors to look after separate 'departments', like education, health, housetax, building, sanitation etc.

The executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner who is the chief state official appointed by the State Government. The Commissioner is helped by the Municipal Engineer, the Health Officer, the Chief Sanitary Inspector, and a team of Circle Inspectors attached with the various administrative units. At ward levels, there is a Circle Inspector who works with the guidance of the elected ward members.

Partly on account of its limited income resources and inadequate state grants (as mentioned earlier), and partly because of certain political and administrative factors, the Council is not in a position to perform its normal duties as efficiently as it ought to. As a result, there is widespread dissatisfaction about the unhygienic and insanitary conditions prevailing in the city.

Besides the Municipal Council, the city has also an Urban Improvement Trust constituted by the State Government. It is, at present headed by the Collector of Jaipur. Formerly, the Board consisted of public nominees, including the chairman, and the heads of certain Government departments concerned. the UIT discharges the limited task of the development of the municipal areas outside the city wall, entailing land allotment for housing and other purposes, planning for new residential colonies and other developmental schemes, such as slum clearance, construction of roads, provision of water, electricity and sewerage in the newly developed and developing areas etc. However, it has little to do with the day to day civic administration of the city.

P A R T - II

THE PROJECT AREA



## CHAPTER - XII

### SELECTION OF THE PROJECT AREA

As per our terms of reference, we were required to identify an area in the city where the proposed action program of integrated services for children and youth could be implemented on a pilot basis. Evidently, the program is a novel experiment in urban planning and it is visualised to ultimately extend it to other areas in the city and, may be, elsewhere. Hence, it was necessary to carefully guard against all avoidable shortcomings in the planning and the implementation of the program.

Basically therefore, a good deal of this experimental program's success was dependent upon the selection of a proper area. Our overall approach in selecting the Project Area has been, in a nutshell, to identify comparatively depressed pockets in the city having a compact cluster of population predominantly belonging to low income group which is in need of such a program and, at the same time, have potentialities of making maximum use of it. And our basic assumption has been that relatively insanitary surroundings, unhygienic and deteriorating general conditions, high density of population, dilapidated and improvised houses, lack of civic amenities etc. are often indicative of such depressed pockets.

We have approached the problem of area selection from two angles : first, we took stock of the overall socio-economic and ecological conditions of the different areas in the city by analysing such available data which could shed light on the existing institutional base in the fields of health, education, social security, recreational and other civic amenities, and other related fields; secondly, we exchanged ideas, with experts in the aforesaid fields, at two consultancy meetings and held discussions and consultations from time to time with knowledgeable persons, such as, for example, the Secretary, Local Self Government and Town Planning, Government of Rajasthan, the Municipal Commissioner, the Directors of Social Welfare, of Employment, of Health, of Education, the Chief Town Planner, Government of Rajasthan etc.

On the basis of the first consultancy meeting held in September, 1971, and the subsequent formal and informal discussions held with the concerned state officials from time to time, a tentative note on the selection of the Project Area was prepared and circulated among all concerned seeking their views and opinions. In due course of time, replies from most of the quarters, including the Secretary, Local Self Government and Town Planning, Municipal Commissioner, Director, Preventive and Social Medicine, Director, Social Welfare Department, Director, Employment, Director, Industries, Inspector of Schools, Chief Town Planner, were received and all of them agreed with our suggestions that the two particular

census wards, namely Chowkri Gangapole and Chowkri Topkhana Hazuri (i.e. Wards 6 and 8 according to 1961 census, and 7, 25 and 26 according to the 1971 census) were the most suitable areas for the implementation of the proposed Action Program. However, the selection of the aforesaid two chowkries as the Project Area was further endorsed by the second Consultancy meeting held on 14th April, 1972.\*

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\* The matter of selection of the aforesaid Project Area was also discussed with the Director CMA and with the UNICEF team consisting of the Program Officer, Field Representative for Rajasthan and Research Analyst who were also taken around the Project Area when they visited Jaipur.

CHAPTER - XIIIPROJECT AREA AS IN  
1965

Since the task of selecting the Project Area was undertaken at a time when the data collected during the 1971 census were not available, we had to rely partly on the data pertaining to the 1961 census, and partly on other published material.

As said earlier, the Project Area consists of Chowkries Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri, corresponding to the 1971 census wards 7, 25 and 26.

A glance on the comparative figures given in Tables 13.1 and 13.2 shows that of all the Chowkries, Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri reveal very interesting characteristics. They have the highest number of kutcha and improvised houses and low income households, the highest percentage of illiterates, the highest percentage of resident population, and a very unsatisfactory institutional base in the fields of health, education, recreational and other basic public facilities, as may be further substantiated from the following details:

(i) Chowkri Gangapole

It is situated on the north eastern side of the walled city, having Amber Road on its west, Motikatla Bazar on its south, the city wall on its north, and the Laldoongri hillocks on the east.

Table 13.1

SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY RELIGIOUS GROUPS; MIGRATORY STATUS AND DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY NATURE OF HOUSE TYPES & INCOME IN 1965

Ward No.	Name of the Census Ward	Percentage distribution of population religious group wise		Percentage distribution of population migratory statuswise	Percentage distribution of households by house-type		Percentage distribution of households according to their monthly income								
		Hindu	Muslim		Jain	Christians, Sikhs etc.	Residential migrants placed persons	Pucca	Kutchha	Improved	Rs. 0-149	Rs. 150-499	Rs. 500 and above	Not Ans.	
1.	Purani Basti	89.18	7.51	2.93	-	54.56	34.33	11.11	87.27	1.63	11.10	48.46	43.02	7.67	0.84
2.	Topkhana Desh	66.16	30.81	3.03	-	72.32	21.15	6.53	81.14	12.35	6.61	61.39	35.00	3.03	0.58
3.	Visherswarji	94.41	-	5.59	-	59.91	28.28	11.81	100.00	-	-	47.57	36.45	11.39	4.58
4.	Modikhana	70.43	1.96	21.36	6.25	61.98	26.52	11.50	94.08	1.97	3.95	38.33	51.11	5.62	4.94
5.	Ramchandrajji	50.45	47.63	0.62	1.20	73.50	14.34	12.16	90.52	4.21	5.27	59.12	35.63	2.91	2.34
6.	Gangapole	84.35	14.79	-	0.86	79.83	18.28	1.89	49.44	42.78	7.78	72.91	22.44	2.98	2.17
7.	Ghat Gate	71.88	7.24	20.72	0.16	64.36	18.89	16.75	97.47	1.69	0.84	49.44	40.46	6.93	4.07
8.	Topkhana Hazuri	57.74	41.59	0.67	-	76.78	20.07	3.15	43.18	40.98	15.84	65.32	29.80	2.35	2.53
9.	Hawali Shehar Janubi	91.18	0.13	3.59	5.10	5.32	31.60	63.08	91.70	0.80	7.50	25.56	55.50	16.22	2.72
10.	Hawali Shehar Garbi	81.20	15.66	0.30	2.84	53.88	41.17	4.95	52.92	34.43	12.65	49.77	39.42	7.93	2.88
Total		77.79	15.95	4.48	1.78	55.06	28.73	16.21	76.75	14.90	8.35	48.89	40.58	7.63	2.50

Source : 'Jaipur City : A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic and Ecological Aspects'; University Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, 1965, pp.51-52, 188, 336, 370-372.

Table 13.2

## SHOWING WARDWISE DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY FACILITIES IN JAIPUR CITY.

Ward No.	Name of the Census Ward	Distribution of Educational Institutions in 1964					Distribution of Medical Institutions in 1964		No. of Parks, Play grounds (1965)	No. of libraries and reading rooms in 1965
		Professional and Tech. Institutions	Colleges and Universities	High/Higher Sec. (IX-XI)	Middle (VI-VIII)	Primary (I-V)	No. of Dispensaries and MCW	No. of hospitals		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Purani Easti	-	-	1	2	17	5	1	-	6
2.	Topkhana Dosh	-	-	2	4	13	2	1	-	1
3.	Visheswarji	-	1	3	2	6	2	1	-	4
4.	Modikhana	-	-	1	4	11	1	-	-	4
5.	Ramchandrajji	-	-	1	3	11	1	-	-	1
6.	Gangapole	4	-	1	3	13	1	-	-	1
7.	Ghat Gate	-	-	3	4	21	1	-	-	2
8.	Topkhana Hazuri	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	1
9.	Hawali Shahar Janubi	6	5	9	3	21	4	8	5	2
10.	Hawali Shahar Garbi	-	2	8	12	41	8	4	7	4
Total		10	8	29	39	163	25	15	12	26

\*Includes Pre-primary schools also.

....contd.



Table 13.2...continued

Ward No.	Name of the Census Ward	Post-Telegraph offices in 64-65	Police stations (64-65)	Banks (64-65)	Percentage Distribution of Households according to facilities (1965)			Percentage Distribution of Households according to electricity facilities (1965)		
					Having common/ separate meter	Using Public Tap Water	Using Well Water	Having common/ separate meter	Using kerosene oil	Using other material
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Purani Basti	3	-	1	74.90	24.44	0.66	63.51	36.49	-
2.	Topkhana Desh	3	1	2	57.53	41.04	1.43	47.18	52.23	0.59
3.	Visheswarji	1	-	6	88.33	11.67	-	78.05	21.95	-
4.	Modikhana	2	-	7	79.55	20.45	-	54.51	45.49	-
5.	Ramchandraji	2	1	-	51.22	47.24	1.54	45.74	54.26	-
6.	Gangapole	-	-	-	22.84	66.35	10.81	26.03	73.97	-
7.	Ghat Gate	1	1	1	73.41	26.59	-	64.97	35.03	-
8.	Topkhana Hazuri	-	-	-	35.02	63.71	1.27	22.80	77.20	-
9.	Hawali Shahar Janubi	5	2	6	79.03	20.97	-	78.34	21.66	-
10.	Hawali Shahar Garbi	13	3	9	47.62	47.34	5.04	44.29	55.40	0.31
Total		31	8	22	61.15	36.70	2.15	54.22	45.64	0.14

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from 'Jaipur City : A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic and Ecological Aspects', Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; pp.395, 408, 435, 457, 462, 466, 469, 472, 493-95, 504, 513.

As shown by table 1.6 Chowkri Gangapole covering also an adjoining area called Sharki Shumali, had a population of 25,339 in 1965. It covered an area of 3,084 acres. The gross residential area being 148 acres, it had a gross residential density of 171.21 per acre. The population comprised of 84.35% Hindus, 14.73 % Muslims, and 0.86% others. The area had 79.83% residents and 20.17% migrants and displaced persons. More than 50% households lived in kutcha and improvised houses, and about 72% fell in the lowest income group, i.e. below Rs.150 per month (See Table 13.2). The dependence on public taps and wells as a source of water supply was alarmingly high at 77%, and as many as 74% households did not have domestic electricity supply. There was a total absence of parks, playgrounds, etc. nor do the area had any bank, post and telegraph office, police station etc. etc. The area, where the incidence of illiteracy was quite high at 63%, had only 1 high, 3 middle, and 13 <sup>nursery and</sup> primary schools besides having a lone reading room and 4 technical institutions (See Table 13.2).

(ii) Topkhana Hazuri

Situated on the eastern part of the walled city Chowkri Topkhana Hazuri is bounded by Ghat Bazar and Ramganj Bazar on the western and the northern sides, and by the city wall on the eastern and the southern sides.

In 1965 it had a population of 33,194, and an area of 225 acres of which 200 acres formed the gross residential part, having thereby a gross residential density of 166 per acre (see Table 1.6). Religionwise, the population consisted of 57.74 percent Hindus, 41.59 percent Muslims, and 0.67 percent others. Thus, the percentage of Muslim population in this Chowkri was the highest after Chowkri Ramchanderji (47.63 percent). The percentage of residents was 76.78, the remaining 23.22 percent being migrants and displaced persons (see Table 13.1).

The percentage of households living in kutcha and improvised houses was the highest at 56.72, with as many as 65.32 percent households falling in the bottom income group, i.e. below Rs.150/- per month. The percentage of households depending on public taps and wells for water supply was as high as 65, and as many as 77 percent households did not have domestic electric connections (See Table 13.2).

Against an illiteracy percentage of 60, the area had no high school but only 2 middle and 9 <sup>Nursery and</sup> primary schools and a lone reading room. There was a complete absence of dispensaries, child and maternity welfare centres, banks, post and telegraph offices, parks and playgrounds etc.etc.

In the course of making a comprehensive study of the different census wards in the city (with a view to identify comparatively depressed pockets) a few areas, besides Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri, also attracts our attention. Two such localities, which are predominantly occupied by industrial workers, unskilled labourers, and other poorer sections of the society, are Hasanpura and Nahri-ka-Naka. Of these, Hasanpura is a large locality on the western side of the city, beyond the Railway station. This locality is predominantly occupied by skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled labourers, most of whom are employed in the nearby factories, in the Railways, in the Public Works Department, Government of Rajasthan, which is also situated very close to it. The other locality, namely Nahri-ka-Naka is situated on the north-western side of the city outside Chandpole Gate. This too is a large locality with a predominance of unskilled labourers, petty artisans etc.; a sizable portion of the population is comprised of Muslims.

Both the above areas form a part of the 1961 census ward No.10. However, in the absence of relevant data separately for these two localities, it is evidently difficult to assess and analyse the exact nature and extent of facilities already available there and the actual requirements. It has been noted, however, that various community facilities, particularly in the fields of health

and education, are available in their vicinity, being provided by the state government, the Railway administration, and the private industrial sector.

In the light of the overall assessment of the total situation, it becomes abundantly clear that Chowkries Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri are the most neglected, and, therefore, depressed pockets in the entire city. Hence, the need for immediate attention. Moreover, these two areas fulfil the other basic stipulations, viz. the Project Area should be, so far as practicable, a geographically contiguous and compact area consisting of about 50 to 60 thousand population.

Under the aforesaid circumstances, Chowkries Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri constitute the most suitable Project Area.



THE PROJECT AREA : PRESENT POSITION

According to the 1971 Census, the population of the Project Area (Census wards No.7, 25 and 26) is 70,049 of which 36,779 or 52.5 percent are males and 33,270 or 47.5 percent are females; the sex ratio is 900 females per 1,000 males (See Table 14.1).

The total number of households here are 11,674 living in 11,191 houses; the average size of households comes to 6.0.

The Area is spread over about 3,309 acres or approximately 5.1 square miles with a population density of 24.1 per acre or 14,010 per square mile.

Table 14.1 is indicative of the age-wise and sex-wise distribution of the population in the Project Area\*.

Age-groups wise, the population consists of 35,196 or 50.2 percent in the 0-19 age-group and the remaining 34,851 or 49.8 percent in the 20 plus age-group.

Of the 35,196 persons in the 0-19 age-group, 6,397 or 9.1 percent are in the age-group 'below 3 years',

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\* Estimated distribution, calculated on the basis of the 1961 census data.



Table 14.1

## ESTIMATED AGE BREAK-UP OF POPULATION OF PROJECT AREA, 1971

Age Group	P E R S O N S		
	Males	Females	Total
Below 3 Years*	50.6 3,237 (8.8)	49.4 3,160 (9.5)	100.0 6,397 (9.1)
3 - 5	51.3 3,604 (9.8)	48.7 3,427 (10.3)	100.0 7,031 (10.0)
6 - 10	52.7 5,296 (14.4)	47.3 4,758 (14.3)	100.0 10,054 (14.3)
11 - 13	54.4 2,501 (6.8)	45.6 2,096 (6.3)	100.0 4,597 (6.6)
14 - 19	53.7 3,825 (10.4)	46.3 3,294 (9.9)	100.0 7,119 (10.2)
20 +	52.6 18,316 (49.8)	47.4 16,535 (49.7)	100.0 34,851 (49.8)
Total**	52.5 36,779 (100.0)	47.5 33,270 (100.0)	100.0 70,049 (100.0)

\* Includes children of 0 to 2 years 364 days age.

\*\* Actual population (Census 1971)

Source : Calculated on the basis of 'Singleyear Age Returns of the District Census Handbook', 1961.

7,031 or 10.0 percent in group 3-5, 10,054 or 14.3 percent in group 6-10, 4,597 or 6.6 percent in group 11-13, and 7,119 or 10.2 percent in group 14-19.

Table 14.2 is indicative of the incidence (estimated) of births and deaths in the Project Area during the year 1971. It is revealed that 36 percent of the deaths are in the 0-10 years age-group which may be a pointer to the inadequacy of the maternity, child care, nutritive, and immunisation services in the Area. The estimated figure of births, viz. 1,268 has been used as the basis for formulating recommendations for the provision of nutritive replenishment for expectant mothers.

The data contained in Table 14.3 highlight some important features pertaining to the prevailing physical conditions in the Project Area. It is thus revealed that of the 109 slums in Jaipur City, 24 or 22 percent are located in the Project Area. The percentage of slum population, viz. 19.9 percent is higher than in the city as a whole, viz. 15.8 percent.

In 1953-54, according to the Administrative Report of the Jaipur Municipal Council, two-third of Chowkri Gangapole and the entire Chowkri Topkhana Hazuri were without a drainage system\*. A survey in 1964-65, conducted over 103 sample blocks

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\* JAIPUR CITY : A Study of Selected Sociological, Economic, and Ecological Aspects : University Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur; 1969; pp.411-12.

Table 14.2

## ESTIMATED DEATHS, BY AGE &amp; SEX, IN PROJECT AREA, 1971

S. No.	Age Group	Number of Deaths			Percentage to total deaths
		Males	Females	Total	
1	Under one year	79	61	140	23.4
2	1 - 5	27	20	47	7.8
3	5 - 10	16	13	29	4.8
4	10 - 15	18	14	32	5.3
5	15 - 20	20	15	35	5.8
6	20-30	22	17	39	6.5
7	30-40	18	13	31	5.2
8	40-50	19	15	34	5.6
9	50-60	35	27	62	10.4
10	Above sixty years	86	65	151	25.2
Total		340	260	600	100.0

INCIDENCE OF BIRTHS(ESTIMATED)  
IN PROJECT AREA IN 1971

## B I R T H S

: Live : 1217  
 1268 Still : 51  
 Males Females  
 668 600

Source : Compiled by the United on the basis of data obtained from the Municipal Council, Jaipur.

Table 14.3

NUMBER OF SLUMS IN PROJECT AREA, AND JAIPUR CITY, ALONGWITH  
POPULATION, NUMBER AND TYPE OF HOUSES, NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS AND NUMBER  
OF PERSONS PER HOUSE, 1971

SLUMS	POPULATION	NUMBER OF HOUSES										
		In Slums					Outside Slums					
		In Slums	Outside Slums	Total	Kutcha	Pucca	Total	Kutcha	Pucca	Total		
Location	num- ber	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Project Area	24	19.8 19,178 (19.9)	9.9 50,871 (80.1)	11.5 70,049 (100.0)	16.6 5,010 (74.2)	24.1 1,743 (25.8)	18.0 6,752 (100.0)	NA	NA	7.0 4,439 (100.0)		
Jaipur City*	109	100.0 96,604 (15.8)	100.0 513,968 (84.2)	100.0 610,572 (100.0)	100.0 30,198 (80.7)	100.0 7,243 (19.3)	100.0 37,441 (100.0)	NA	NA	100.0 62,623 (100.0)		

\* Including Project Area.

...contd.

Table 14.3.....Continued

Location	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS			NUMBER OF PERSONS PER HOUSE		
	In Slums		Total	In Slums		Outside Slums
	12	Outside Slums 13		15	16	
1			14			
Project Area	19.4 4,001 (29.6)	8.8 7,673 (70.4)	8.1 11,674 (100.0)	2.8	11.5	
Jaipur City*	100.0 20,661 (28.4)	100.0 87,324 (71.6)	100.0 107,985 (100.0)	2.6	8.2	

\*Including Project Area.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data provided by the Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur, Town Planning Organization, Jaipur, and Municipal Council, Jaipur.

in the city, revealed the continued unsatisfactory drainage facilities in these chowkris\* . This study has further revealed that these two chowkries are 'among the worst affected areas' in the city in respect of latrines (dry or flush) as well. \*\*

By and large, the poor drainage and conservancy conditions continue to persist. The main factors responsible for this state of affairs are, firstly, a sizable number of the houses here are 'kutchra' and/or improvised (particularly in Topkhana Hazuri part of the Project Area), and, secondly, bulk of the households' income is in the lowest income bracket, viz. below rupees 150 per month. The absence of underground or open sewers, sandy (that is, unpaved or unmetalled), uneven and labyrinthic lanes and streets over most parts of the Project Area and an overall scarcity of water supply further add to the unhygienic physical conditions in the Project Area. These poor environmental conditions can be improved only through concerted, long-term efforts on the basis of a slum clearance program.

Table 14.4 is indicative of the supply and consumption of electricity (in 1971-72) in the City Sub-Division Zone 'A' II which includes <sup>the</sup> Project Area (Chowkries Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri) alongwith Chowkri Ghat Gate. Since data for the Project Area are not available separately, the figures included in the Table under reference give only a gross idea of the situation in the Project Area as the said Zone 'A' II includes the area known as Chowkri Ghat Gate, having a population of 52,802 according to the 1971 census.

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\* Ibid; pp.412.

\*\* Ibid; pp.416.



Table 14.4

## ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION IN THE PROJECT AREA\*, 1971-72

S. No.	CATEGORIES	No. of Con- nec- tions	Load position (In kw)	REVENUE		PER CAPITA	
				Power Sold (In kwh)	Amount (In Rupees)	Power Sold (In kwh)	Amount (In Rupees)
1.	Domestic Light & Fan	6,353	1,920	1,979,187	904,761.99	16.1	7.7
2.	Domestic Heat & Power	342	342	110,337	35,802.96	0.9	0.3
3.	Commercial Light & Fan	2,190	679	989,426	508,810.72	8.1	4.1
4.	Commercial Heat & Power	706	706	371,874	120,880.28	3.0	1.0
5.	Industries upto 15 kw	290	1,738	1,629,393	301,841.05	13.3	2.4
6.	Industries upto 75 kw	4	184	177,665	9,864.20	1.4	0.06
7.	Industries above 75 kw	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Public Lighting	20	90	257,117	143,238.00	2.1	1.2
9.	Irrigation	40	159	1450114	22,099.32	11.3	1.8
10.	Public Water Works	NA	NA	7,688	NA	0.03	-
11.	Mixed Load Supply	1	15	NA	8,764.08	-	0.07
12.	Traction	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Others	-	-	-	1,747.00	-	0.01
Total		9,946	5,833	6,972,801	2,057,809.60	55.7	16.8

\*Data incorporated here include data pertaining to Chowkri Ghat Gate (Census Wards 21, 22, 23 &amp; 24).

Source: Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from City Sub-Div. I, Zone II, RSEB, Jaipur.

The per capita revenue in this Zone, both in terms of power load and electricity cess, viz. 56.7 kwh and Rs.16.8, respectively, is markedly lower than the per capita figures for the city as a whole, viz. 177.7 kwh and Rs.33.3, respectively. This marked difference should primarily be attributed to the comparatively much lesser power consumption in this particular part of the city for industrial purposes. However, in view of the fact that the socio-economic and physical conditions in Chowkri Ghat Gate are far better than in the Project Area, it may be said that the per capita consumption of electricity in the Project Area should be fairly lower even than what is indicated by the relevant figures in Table 14.4.

Regarding the position of water supply, it has been reported that there are only 3,016 domestic connections in the Project Area, forming a poor 7.9 percent of the total 37,727 domestic connections reported over the city as a whole. These figures tend to suggest that bulk of the population in the Project Area has to depend for water supply either on public taps, or, as an alternative, on wells. All this is likely to encourage unhygienic practices, leading to many a health hazard.

The data incorporated in Tables 14.5 and 14.6 reflect the existing occupational trends in the Project Area as compared to the city as a whole. Although there is no appreciable difference in the proportion of the worker

Table 14.5

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY WORKERS AND NON-  
WORKERS IN PROJECT AREA AND IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971

S. No.	A R E A	Number of Workers	Number of Non- Workers	Total (Popula- tion)
1.	PROJECT AREA	19,149 (27.3)	50,900 (72.7)	70,049 (100.0)
2.	JAIPUR CITY (Including Project Area)	162,094 (26.5)	448,478 (73.5)	610,572 (100.0)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of  
Census data, 1971.

Table 14.6

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIES IN PROJECT AREA AND IN JAIPUR CITY, 1971

S. No.	Area	Total Number of Workers	NUMBER OF WORKERS BY INDUSTRIES						
			Agri-culture	Mining & Allied Activities	Manufacturing, Processing, Servicing & Repairs	Construction	Trade & Commerce	Transport & Communication	Other Services
1.	Project Area	19,149 (100.0)	675 (3.5)	25 (0.1)	8,530 (44.5)	1,072 (5.6)	2,690 (14.1)	1,349 (7.1)	4,808 (25.1)
2.	Jaipur City (including Project Area)	162,094 (100.0)	5,879 (3.6)	301 (0.2)	45,158 (27.8)	5,929 (3.7)	32,570 (20.1)	14,459 (8.9)	57,798 (35.7)

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of Census data, 1971.

population in the Project Area vis-a-vis the city, significant variations are noticeable in respect of the industriwise distribution of the workers in the two instances. Two categories in particular, namely 'manufacturing, processing etc' and 'trade and commerce', attract our attention most. Thus, as against 27.8 percent of the workers engaged in 'manufacturing and processing' industries in the city as a whole, as many as 44.5 workers are thus engaged in the Project Area. This variation is quite significant. Viewed in the light of the overall comparatively lower socio-economic standards, and the consequent general backwardness of the Project Area's population, it may be presumed that an overwhelming majority of the 8,530 workers engaged in 'manufacturing, processing etc.' are unskilled or semi-skilled workers, pursuing traditional manufacturing and processing undertakings, such as gem cutting, rope making, weaving on handlooms etc.; a few may be employed, as wage earners, either in unskilled or semi-skilled jobs.

The position in respect of 'trade and commerce' is the reverse, in as much as that as against 20.1 percent of the worker population in the city engaged in 'trade and commerce', only 14.1 percent is so engaged in the Project Area. This variation is again indicative of the comparatively poor socio-economic standards of the local population. In other words, comparatively lesser number of persons in the Project Area have sufficient financial and other resources necessary for trade and commerce.

The fore-going analysis of the existing occupational pattern of the Project Area's worker population, and the likely future occupational trends (as indicated by Table 2.4), have been kept in view while making suggestions for the provision of facilities for vocational training and guidance in the Project Area.

The data incorporated in Tables 14.7, 14.8, and 14.9 are indicative of the nature and number of the existing institutions in the Project Area pertaining to the various community services. Relevant details in respect of these institutions have been given on the following pages while discussing the various services individually for assessment of needs and for making suitable recommendations.



Table 14.7

## MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA, 1971

MEDICAL FACILITIES							
S. No.	SYSTEM OF MEDICINE	Type of Institutions					
		Hospital	Dispensary	MCW Centre	FF Centre	Private Clinics	
		Total					
1.	Allopathic	-	1	-	1*	11	13
2.	Ayurvedic	1	1	-	-	2	4
3.	Unani	1	-	-	-	7	8
4.	Homeopathic	-	-	-	-	1	1
5.	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		2	2	-	-	21	26

\* Combined alongwith the Allopathic Dispensary.

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data obtained from the DMHS, Jaipur, and the Board of Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines, Jaipur.

Table 14.8

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA, 1971.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES							
S.No.	Nature of Institutions	Type of Institutions					TOTAL
		Primary	Middle	Secondary & Higher Secondary	College	Technical	
1.	Government	5	-	1	1	2	9
2.	Private (Aided/Recognized)	5	2	-	-	-	7
3.	Others	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL		11	2	1	1	3	18

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of secondary data obtained from the Inspectorate of Education and primary data collected through field work.

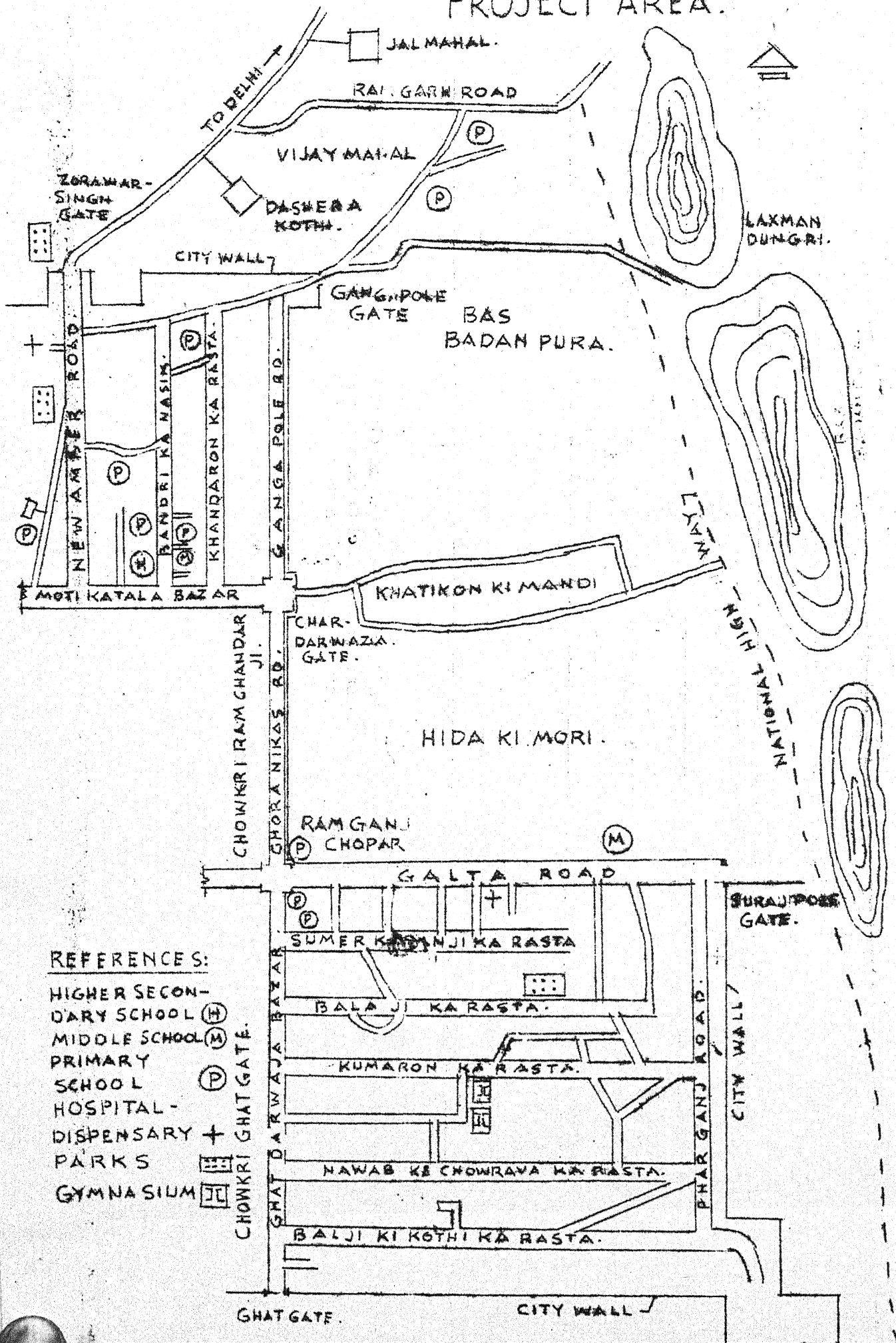
Table 14.9

RECREATIONAL, WELFARE, AND MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA, 1971

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES		WELFARE FACILITIES		OTHER FACILITIES	
Playground/ Open space	Gymnsia	Child care Centre	'Paushahar Kendra'	Correct- ional and Social Welfare Institutions	Post Office
					Police Post
3	2	-	7	-	2
					4

Source : Compiled on the basis of primary data obtained through field work and secondary data obtained from the Director, Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.

# PROJECT AREA.



GENERAL APPROACH TO RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations to bridge the gaps about the various services in the Project Area have been set forth in the following pages, and necessary financial implications have been worked out.

While formulating the recommendations we have done the following:

(a) Need assessment has been based on the estimated number of beneficiaries to be covered under the particular service. (b) To such extent as was possible, remodelling of the existing service(s) has been given preference over the setting up of new unit(s). (c) Major gaps have been filled in by setting up new service units. (d) Implementation of the Program has been phased on the basis of priorities, consumers' intake capacity, and financial and administrative expediency. (e) The central aim has been kept as the establishment of a self-contained service complex, in a nuclear form to start with, having adequate potentialities for expansion. (f) Salaries and allowances for the various staff categories have been worked out in accordance with the existing wage-structure for government employees in Rajasthan. (g) Cost of buildings, equipment etc. are rough estimates subject to actual estimation at the appropriate time. (h) The set up of the Program administration machinery has been conceived with a view to 'start-on-a-clean-slate'.

Prior to enumerating and examining the nature and extent of the existing services in the Project Area and thereby formulating recommendations for their improvement, it seems necessary to delineate the needs of children and youth in the various age-groups. Accordingly, the age-group-wise broad service areas, calling for a focussed attention, are set forth as under:

- (i) 0-5 years : Pre-, Intra-, and post-natal maternity services; nutrition, immunization, and health check-up. Day care services. Pre-primary education.
- (ii) 6-10 years : Health and nutritive services. Pre-primary and primary education. Day care services. Recreation.
- (iii) 11-13 years : Upper-primary education. Nutritive and health services. Recreation. Pre-vocational education.
- (iv) 14-19 years : Secondary and Higher Secondary education. Vocational Training and Guidance. Health services. Recreation.



P A R T - III

RECOMMENDATIONS

## CHAPTER - XVI

### HEALTH

#### (A) Existing Facilities

There are presently 2 hospitals, one Ayurvedic and one Unani, in the Project Area, both being run by the State Government. The Ayurvedic hospital is staffed by 5 Vaidyas, 7 compounders, 5 nurses, and 19 other technical and administrative personnel. It has a hundred bed capacity. The total indoor attendance during 1970-71 was 1,001, and the outdoor attendance was 65,717 during the same period (See Table 16.1).

This hospital is attached to the Government Ayurvedic College. As such, it is a self-contained unit, well equipped in almost all respects. But it is situated at the farthest north-western fringe of the Project Area; and, therefore, it is not within an easy reach for most of the residents of the Project Area.

The Unani counterpart has 3 Hakims, 4 compounders, 3 nurses and 4 administrative assistants. Although it has a limited provision of only 6 beds, even this capacity remains idle for most of the time. Needless to say, this institution, located in Topkhana Hazuri, caters chiefly to the Muslim population. The total outdoor patients during 1970-71 has been reported to be 49,405.

Table 16.1

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN PROJECT AREA, WITH STAFF, NUMBER OF BEDS, AND OUTDOOR AND INDOOR PATIENTS, 1970-71

S. No.	System of Medicine	Number of Institutions	H O S P I T A L S							No. of Beds	P A T I E N T S					
			S	T	A	F	I	T	A		L	S	Male	Female	Children	Total
Doctor/ Vaidya/ Hakim	Compu- nder	Nurse	Others													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12					
1.	Allopathic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Ayurvedic	1	5	7	5	19	100	31,086	20,323	14,308	65,717					
3.	Unani	1	3	4	3	4	6	17,129	17,505	14,771	49,405					
4.	Homeopathic & Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		2	8	11	8	23	106	48,215	37,828	29,079	115,122					

...contd.

Table 16.1 ....Continued

S. No.	System of Medicine	P A T I E N T S				Number of	D I S P E N S A R Y				
		Male	Female	Child	Total		Doctor/ Vaidya/ Hakim	Compounder	Nurse	Others	
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
1	2										
1.. Allopathic		-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	4	
2.. Ayurvedic		NA	NA	NA	1,001	1	1	-	1	1	
3.. Unani		-	-	-	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	
4.. Homeopathic and Others		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Total		-	-	-	1,001	2	2	2	2	5	

...contd.

Table 16.1....Continued

S. No.	System of Medicine	D I S P E N S A R Y				P A T I E N T S			
		Male	Female	Child- ren	Total	Outdoor	Indoor	Male	Female Children Total
1	2	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1.	Allopathic	12,086	15,036	36,445	63,567	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Ayurvedic	9,116	14,042	13,220	36,378	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Unani	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Homeopathic & Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		21,202	29,078	49,665	99,945	-	-	-	-

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of data made available by the DMS, the Inspectorate Ayurvedic and Unani Medicine and data obtained through field work.

For allopathic treatment, the Project Area's residents are dependent either on a lone government dispensary and on 11 private practitioners in the Area, or on allopathic treatment available elsewhere in the city.

The only government allopathic dispensary is situated in the Topkhana Hazuri part of the Project Area. It is staffed by one doctor, 2 compounders, 1 nurse, and 4 class IV assistants. The total outdoor patients during 1970-71 has been recorded as 63,567 of which 36,445 were children; the average of outdoor attendance has been 174 per day. 87 minor operations are reported to have been performed at the dispensary during the period under report (Family Planning services are also available here).

Besides, there is one Ayurvedic dispensary in the Project Area. It has one Vaidya, one nurse and one administrative assistant. The total outdoor attendance recorded during 1970-71 was 36,378 out of which 13,220 were children. The average daily attendance at this dispensary has been 99 per day.

In addition to these facilities, there are 2 Vaidyas, 7 Hakims and 1 Homeopath all private practitioners (besides the already mentioned 11 doctors) in the Project Area.

No maternity and child welfare centre is located in the Project Area. Facilities in these vital fields are mainly available at



the integrated M.C.W. and F.P. Centre located in the adjoining Chowkri, namely Ram Chandrajji. As a matter of fact, this integrated centre is catering to the needs of four Chowkries, namely Ramchandrajji., Ghat Gate, Gangapole, and Topkhana Hazuri, the last two forming the Project Area.

This M.C.W. & F.P. Centre has a 22 bed capacity and it has on its staff 2 doctors, including a lady doctor, 2 Urban Extension Educators (F.P.), 2 L.H. Vs., 1 A.N.M., 4 Dais, 2 F.P. Welfare workers, 3 helpers, and 10 other personnel. During the year 1970, 827 deliveries were conducted. In the field of Family Planning, 44 Vasectomy and 52 tubectomy operations and 146 I.U.C.D. insertions were conducted. Thus, the health and other allied services, such as, ante-natal services, delivery services, post-natal services, child care, health education, family planning services etc. are reported to be available at this Centre.

In view of the fore-going description of the existing conditions, it may be said that the existing institutional set-up in the Project Area is grossly inadequate to cater to the health and allied needs of the local population. The only Allopathic dispensary, located in Topkhana Hazuri, mainly provides curative services because of the inadequacies of men and material; hence, promotive and preventive services, which have a crucial bearing on health improvement in the longer run, are not being provided. These vital lacunae are not being filled even by the existing services in the Project Area based on other systems, such as the Ayurvedic and the Unani.

(B) Proposals for Health Services\*

In order to facilitate a focussed attention on the requirements and the resultant proposals in the field of health services, we may categorize the proposals in accordance to the following possible bases :

- (a) Nature of the services, such as curative, promotive, and preventive,
- (b) Placement of the services, such as, school-based services, hospital, dispensary, MCW etc. based services, and
- (c) Systems of medicine, that is, Allopathic, Ayurvedic, Unani, ~~Homeopathic~~ etc.

1. Family Welfare Centres (Allopathic) : Requirements

- (a) Five Peripheral Family Welfare Centres (one centre for 10,000 children and youth in 0-19 age group and about 250 mothers,
- (b) Two Intermediate Family Welfare Centres (one centre for a population of 35,000).

1.(i) Phasing of the establishment of the Family Welfare Centres(a) 1st year

One Peripheral F.W.C. in Topkhana Hazuri

One Peripheral F.W.C. in Gangapole.

One Intermediate F.W.C. in Gangapole

Addition of an Intermediate F.W.Centre to the existing Allopathic dispensary in Topkhana Hazuri.

(b) 2nd year

One Peripheral F.W.C. in Topkhana Hazuri.

One Peripheral F.W.C. in Gangapole.

Conversion of the Ranganj M.C.W. & F.P. Centre into Hospital.

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\*We are grateful to Dr. Rameshwar Sharma, Professor & Head, Preventive and Social Medicine Department, SMS Medical College, Jaipur for his valuable suggestions.

(c) 3rd year

One Peripheral F.W.C. in Gangapole.

1.(ii) Services to be covered

The Peripheral and the Intermediate F.W. Centres shall provide the following services:

- (a) Ante, intra and post-natal care for mothers.
- (b) Curative and preventive paediatric services for pre-school children.
- (c) Health examination, treatment and follow-up treatment to children in the 5-14 years age-group.
- (d) Immunization and Health education.
- (e) Nutritive services for expectant and nursing mothers, and infants and pre-school children.
- (f) Family Planning education and services.

1.(iii) Estimated Expenditures(A) Peripheral F.W. Centre(a) Staff requirements

Medical Officers	2 (one should be lady)
Public Health Nurse	1
Compounder Gr. I	1
Auxiliary Health Worker	1
Lab. Technician	1
Auxiliary Nurse Midwife	1
Class IV servants (1 sweeper, 1 female attendant, 2 male attendants)	4
Chowkidar	1

(b) Financial implications(i) Recurring

Pay of officers	9,000/-
Pay of other staff	15,480/-

Allowances	28,655/-
------------	----------

Honorarium charges to 5 specialists (Dentist, Paediatrician, Ophthalmologist, ENT & Psychiatrist) @ Rs.150/- p.m.	9,000/-
--	---------

Medicines, Chemicals & Vaccines	50,000/-
---------------------------------	----------

Stationery	5,000/-
------------	---------

Electricity & Water	1,500/-
---------------------	---------

Telephone.	1,200/-
------------	---------

Multipurpose Food	2,500/-
-------------------	---------

Contingencies	1,500/-
---------------	---------

Total recurring	<u>Rs.123,835/-</u>
-----------------	---------------------

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	250,000/-
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Equipment	50,000/-
-----------	----------

Total non-recurring	<u>Rs.300,000/-</u>
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GRAND TOTAL (per centre)	<u>Rs.423,835/-</u>
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(B) Intermediate F.W. Centre(a) Staff requirements

Junior Specialist	1
Health Educator	1
Medical Social Worker	1
Projectionist	1
UDC Cum Steno-typist	1
UDC Cum Accounts Clerk	1
Drivers	2
Gardners	2
Class IV servants	8
Chowkidars	2

(b) Financial implications(i) Recurring

Pay of officers	7,200/-
Pay of other staff	19,860/-
Allowances	32,226/-
Medicines, chemicals and Vaccines	50,000/-
Stationery	1,000/-
Liveries	1,000/-
Telephone	1,200/-
Electricity & Water	2,000/-
Multipurpose food	2,500/-
Health Education Material	1,000/-
Contingencies	500/-
Total recurring	<u>118,486/-</u>

(ii) Non-recurring

122

Building 300,000/-

Equipment 100,000/-

Total non-recurring 400,000/-

GRAND TOTAL (per centre) Rs. 518,486/-

2. Conversion of the Ramganj Family and Child Welfare and Family Planning Centre (situated in the vicinity of the Project Area) into a hospital in the second year of the Action Program.

(a) Additional staff requirements

Medical Officers 2 (one should be a lady)

Compounders 4

Nurses 4

Technicians 2

L.D.C. 1

Class IV servants  
including Ward Attendants 4

(b) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Pay of Medical Officers 9,000/-

Pay of Other staff 25,200/-

Allowances 36,480/-

Medicines, chemicals & Vaccines 50,000/-

Stationery 5,000/-

Telephone 1,200/-

Electricity & Water 1,000/-

Multipurpose food 2,500/-

Contingencies 1,500/-

Total recurring 127,980/-



(ii) Non-recurring

## Building

(Renovation and Extension of the existing building, including construction of wards, operation theatre, staff quarter for the medical officer incharge) 150,000/-

Equipment 75,000/-

Total non-recurring Rs. 225,000/-

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 356,000/-

3. Upgrading the existing Allopathic dispensary in Topkhana Hazuri

(a) Additional staff requirements

Medical Officer	1
Compounder	1
Nurse	1
Class IV servants	2

(b) Financial implications(i) Recurring

Pay of Medical Officer 4,500/-

Pay of other staff 5,040/-

Allowances 10,740/-

Medicines, Chemicals & Vaccines 10,000/-

Stationery 500/-

Other expenses, including contingencies 2,500/-

Total recurring Rs. 33,280/-

(ii) Non-recurring

Equipment Rs. 10,000/-

GRAND TOTAL Rs. 43,280/-

The Ayurvedic and the Unani systems are being adequately looked after by the existing institutions, viz. one hospital and one dispensary of each system of medicine. Hence, no suggestions are being made in respect of these systems.

NUTRITION(A) Existing Facilities

Presently, there are 7 'Paushahar Kendras' being run in the Project Area by various agencies with financial aid from the State Social Welfare Department. The total number of beneficiaries is 1,520. It is a part of the overall program being run by the said State Department over the entire city. C.S.M. tablets and preparations of Soyabean oil form part of the food being presently distributed.

There is no provision for supplying milk and other nutritive food to expectant and nursing mothers.

The existing nutritive services are, to say the least, grossly inadequate both from the viewpoint of the per capita expenditure and the range of coverage. These conclusions are well supported by the fact that out of the 23,482 children in the 0-10 age group in the Project Area, only 1,520 children are presently being covered. Since it is now widely accepted that about 80 percent of physical growth and mental development take place by the age of 8 to 9 years, the need for mitigating malnutrition needs no emphasis. Moreover, no program or scheme for improving nutritive services could ignore the needs of expectant and nursing mothers. Lastly, the induction and promotion of healthy dietary habits through proper education is also an essential undertaking.

(B) Proposals for Nutritive Services(a) Beneficiaries to be covered

## (i) Children

a) 0 - 5 13,428

b) 6 - 10 10,054

(ii) Mothers (expectant and nursing) 1,300

(b) Nutritional supplement

## (i) For Children

a) 0 - 5 Milk and Vitamins

b) 6 - 10 Milk and Snacks

(ii) For Mothers Protein, Milk and Vitamins

(C) Placement of Services

## (i) For Children

a) Schools and day care centres

b) Existing 'Paushahar Kendras'

c) Peripheral Family Welfare Centres

d) Nutrition co-ordination centres

## (ii) For Mothers

a) Peripheral Family Welfare Centres

b) Nutrition co-ordination centres

(D) Administrative set-up

Two nutritive services co-ordination centres to be opened, one each in Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri. Each of these two centres is to be headed by a Nutrition Inspector. These centres shall coordinate the various activities, pertaining to the nutritive services, such as procurement and distribution of nutritive supplement,

periodic check up of beneficiaries, dietary and nutritional education etc. etc.

(E) Staff requirements

(i) For each Nutrition Services Coordination Centre

Nutrition Inspector	1
Social Workers	2
Cooks	2
Helper	1
Accounts Clerk Cum Store-keeper	1
Carriers	3
Class IV servant	1

(ii) For each Peripheral F.W. Centre  
(to be set up under Health Services)

Cook (part-time)	1
Helper (part-time)	1

(iii) For each pre-primary, primary and middle school (In all, for 33 schools)\*

Teacher incharge of Nutrition (part-time)	1
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(F) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Pay	23,400/-
Allowances & Honoraria	75,444/-

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\* Of the 33 schools envisaged to be covered under the program, 13 are already in existence, 11 being primary and the remaining 2 middle. In addition to these existing 13 schools, it is proposed to open 10 pre-primary, 5 primary, and 5 middle schools in the Project Area in the initial year of the Program.

Telephone (at Coordination centres)	1,200/-
Electricity & Water ( at coordination centres)	2,400/-
Nutritional Education	5,000/-
Stationery	1,200/-
Contingencies	1,200/-

Nutritional Supplements :

(1) For Children (0-10 years) @ 20 paise per child per day over 300 days for 24,000 children)	1,440,000/-
(2) For Mothers (@ 20 paise per mother over 180 days for 1300 mothers)	46,800/-

Total recurring	1,596,644/-
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(ii) Non-recurring

Buildings (for coordinating centres)	100,000/-
Equipment	75,000/-

Total non-recurring	Rs. 175,000/-
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GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 1 771,644/-
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CHAPTER - XVIIIEDUCATION(A) Existing facilities1. Pre-Primary Education

Presently, there are only 2 aided Balwadis in the entire Project Area, receiving a total annual grant of Rs.1,250/- from the State Social Welfare Board. These two institutions are catering a meagre 60 children. Although it is a fact that there are a few unaided, privately managed nursery schools or Balwadis in the Area, they are beyond our perview for the simple reason that, as a rule, such institutions are run on commercial lines. As such, their utility as public welfare institutions is very limited; more so in socially and economically handicapped areas, such as the Project Area. It may be said, therefore, that the pre-primary education is being almost completely neglected. This state of affairs should be attributed, on the one hand, to the non-responsibility of both the municipal and the State administrations for pre-primary education, and, on the other hand, to the apallingly poor socio-economic conditions of the vast majority of the area.

2. Primary, Middle and Secondary Education

Table 18.1 is indicative of the existing position (1970-71) regarding primary, middle, and secondary and higher secondary schools in the Project Area. As generalised during the course of discussing the available facilities in

Table 18.1

EXISTING PRIMARY, MIDDLE AND SECONDARY AND HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE  
PROJECT AREA (1970-71)

S. No.	Level of School	No. of Schools	Administrative Control		No. of Students		No. of Teachers		Teacher student ratio
			Govt.	Private	Boys	Girls	Total	Trained Un-trained	
1.	Primary	11	10	1	1,388	907	2,295	67 15	32 28
2.	Middle	2	2		198	275	473	13 2	15 31
3.	Secondary & Higher Secondary	1	1	-	1,150	-	1,150	58 1	59 19
Total		14	13	1	2,736	1,182	3,918	138 18	156 25

Source : Compiled by the Unit on the basis of the data provided by the various units of the State Education Department in Jaipur City.

regard to primary and secondary education in the city as a whole, the primary to secondary and higher secondary education is normally imparted between the 6 to 17 years age span. A glance at the Table 13.1 indicates that in the Project Area, the estimated population in the 6 to 19 years age-group is 21,770. Out of this, the estimated number of children in the 6-17 years age-group in the Project Area is 19,705, who are <sup>normally</sup> supposed to receive primary, middle and secondary and higher secondary education. As against this, only about 4,000 boys and girls are enrolled at the three levels of schooling under discussion. The enrolment break-up, in terms of school level as also sex, reveals interesting features. The highest number of enrolment is reported at the primary level; it falls sharply at the middle level, and then records an appreciable rise at the secondary and the higher secondary level. Sex-wise, the poor number of girl students at the primary level gets poorer at the middle level. The fact that not a single girl student has been reported at the third level is due to the reason that education at the higher secondary level is not co-educational, and there is no higher secondary or secondary girls' school in the Project Area. Under the circumstances, it may be safely presumed that the needy girls from the Project Area are enrolled in some secondary or higher secondary girls'

school elsewhere in the city. At the same time, there are good reasons to believe that this phenomenon covers both male and female students at all the three levels of school education under analysis. This may be due chiefly because of the quantitative and partly qualitative deficiencies in the locally existing institutional base in the field of school education.

In view of the foregoing observations, the following features are highlighted :

(i) There is an overall deficiency in the Project Area in respect of schools.

(ii) Almost all the existing schools are deficient in terms of proper building and basic amenities, such as electricity and drinking water, latrines and baths, ventilation, playgrounds and so on. This has been fully revealed during the course of our intensive case study of some primary schools. For example, at the Government Primary School, Murli Manoharji Temple, Topkhana Hazuri there are 12 sections from I to V standard, comprising of 477 students. There are 8 class rooms of which 5 do not have roofs and even the remaining 3 have corrugated tin sheds. Thus, even the minimum requirement of one room per section is not being met, forcing the management to evolve all sorts of combinations to accommodate 12 sections in roofless, dingy, dilapidated 8 rooms. In view of such poor conditions, there is hardly a possibility to make use

of other available facilities, such as indoor games equipment, library (consisting of 1,642 books) etc. It may be mentioned that this particular school is covered under the UNICEF Pilot Scheme for arousing and encouraging interest in science education at the primary level. However, all the valuable materials supplied under the scheme such as books, kit for demonstration and experiment etc. are lying idle in the school's stores. Such examples can, of course, be multiplied.

(iii) Accepting that there is an acute deficiency of schools at the middle level, the steep fall in the enrolment at this particular level should be attributed, to some extent at least, to discontinuation of studies by a sizable number of children after doing the primary part (See Table 18.1). Although an appropriate explanation for this phenomena can be offered only after a detailed house to house survey, it can be inferred that the general socio-economic milieu is not conducive for most of the parents to value properly the continuation of schooling after the primary level. Instead, they prefer to initiate their wards in their traditional and/or other occupations at the earliest opportunity. Thus, whereas the girls are weaned away towards household chores and, in their spare time, to serve as assistants in productive activities, such as rope making, basket making, spinning and weaving, pottery etc., their male counterparts are diverted to apprenticeship in gem cutting, iron-smithy, carpentry, spinning and weaving, casual labour work etc.



(iv) In addition to the afore-mentioned problems, there are certain other factors that impede the progress of school going children. Non-congenial atmosphere in most of the homes, lack of proper parent-teacher-student orientation and contacts, low level of educational standard etc. are some of them.

(B) Proposals for Educational Services

1. Pre-Primary Education

It is estimated that there are about 7,001 children in the Project Area in need of pre-primary education. In view of the fact that an institutional base for pre-primary education is virtually non-existent in the Project Area, concerted efforts to provide it on a fairly large scale are absolutely essential. Thus, about 35 units, at the rate of 1 unit for 200 children, is the estimated requirement. However, taking into consideration the socio-economic and physical conditions prevalent in the Project Area, it appears advisable to phase the opening of the proposed 35 units over a period of, say, three years. Such a phasing would give some breathing time to the planners to watch and assess the reaction and response of the erstwhile rather indifferent parents; at the same time, this will entail gradual expenditure instead of instant large scale expenditure. Moreover, as there is a proposal to phase the provision for additional health services and the nutrition services also, a corresponding phasing of the



additional educational institutions in the Project Area becomes an imperative.

It is, therefore, proposed that the opening of the 35 pre-primary schools be phased as under :-

(i) 1st year	10 units
(ii) 2nd year	10 units
(iii) 3rd year	15 units

Staff and other requirements  
and Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Pay and allowances (4 teachers Gr.III and 2 Ayahs)	15,996/-
Uniforms (4/Child/Year @ Rs.40/-/Child/Year)	8,000/-
Books, stationery etc. (@ Rs.10/-/Child/Year)	2,000/-
Other expenditure	1,500/-
Total expenditure	27,496/-

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	20,000/-
Equipment	5,000/-
Total non-recurring	25,000/-
GRAND TOTAL (per unit)	Rs.52,496/-

Accordingly, the total expenditure for opening 10 pre-primary schools in the Project Area in the initial year shall be Rs.524,960/-.

## 2. Primary, Middle and Secondary Education

### (a) Primary level education

The estimated number of children in the Project Area in the 6-10 years age group is 10,054. The existing 11 Government and private primary schools are catering to about 2,300 of them. With free and compulsory primary education being an accepted objective, additional facilities for about 8,000 children is called for. There are good reasons to believe, however, that some of these children are enrolled in primary schools outside the Project Area, and some others in such primary schools which are not recognised; further, may be a few others still who are being prevented from receiving primary education on account of certain unavoidable factors. We are, therefore, required to make additional provision for about 7,000 children. One viable alternative to opening new schools in order to bridge the gap is the expansion of the intake capacity of some of the existing primary schools in the Project Area. However, the present study has amply manifested the poor physical and environmental conditions of the existing schools. As such efforts should be made not to increase the intake capacity of these existing primary schools but rather to improve the prevalent physical and environmental conditions. Any scheme for expansion could come only afterwards.

However, as in earlier cases, the opening of additional primary schools also should be phased over a period of time. Therefore, to start with, we may plan for 2,000 children by opening 5 schools, each with an intake capacity of 400. These new institutions are to be planned in such a way that over a period of 2 to 3 years their intake capacity may be suitably increased without bringing about, in any form or manner, deterioration in their service capacity or quality. The opening of further primary schools may be considered only in the 3rd year of the Action Program.

Staff and other requirements and  
Financial implications per Unit

(a) Staff requirements

Teachers	10 (including 1 Head Master)
Librarian	1
P.T.I.	1
L.D.C. Cum Store Keeper	1
Class IV servant	1

(b) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Pay	25,260/-
Allowances	28,050/-
Other expenditure	5,000/-
Total recurring	Rs.58,310/-

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	40,000/-
Equipment	<u>10,000/-</u>
Total non-recurring	<u>Rs.50,000/-</u>
GRAND TOTAL (per unit)	<u>Rs.108,310/-</u>

Hence, expenditure for opening 5 primary schools in the initial year shall be Rs.541,550/-.

(b) Middle level education

Like the pre-primary level, the existing institutional base in the Project Area is grossly inadequate at the middle school level. The 2 existing middle schools, with a total enrolment of 473, are being run by the Govt. Some of the possible reasons for this alarming void have been enlisted earlier in this report.

The marked inadequacy itself of the existing institutional base, coupled with the fact that, once the Action Program is put into operation, an ever increasing number of children would be coming out of the primary schools, necessitates the opening of additional middle schools in the Project Area. Thus, the need for middle schools shall be felt more and more acutely as the Action Program gathers momentum.

In order to assess the number of middle schools to be opened, we have to estimate the number of children in

the Project Area in the 11-13 years age group, who should form the bulk of students at middle school level. As indicated by Table 14.1, there are 4,597 children in this particular age-group in the Project Area. In view of the fact that at present only 473 children are enrolled in the existing 2 middle schools, additional facilities for about 4,000 children should be provided. Hence, we should normally need about 20 additional schools, each unit catering to 200 students. But this is true only statistically. Because, among these 4,000 children there should be a sizable number who did not have their primary education, particularly among the females, and, as mentioned earlier, at least a few should be already receiving education in some middle school(s) elsewhere in the city. In the initial couple of years of the Action Program, therefore, the need for middle schools shall be rather limited. Hence, it is suggested that 5 units be opened in the initial year of the Action Program.

Staff and other requirements and  
Financial implications per unit

(a) Staff requirements

Teachers	6 (including 1 Head Master)
Craft Teacher	1
Librarian	1
P.T.I.	1
L.D.C.	1
Class IV	1

(b) Financial implications(i) Recurring

Pay	19,500/-
Allowances	21,786/-
Other expenditure	<u>3,000/-</u>
Total recurring	Rs.44,286/-

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	40,000/-
Equipment	<u>10,000/-</u>
Total non-recurring	Rs.50,000/-

GRAND TOTAL (per unit) Rs.94,286/-

Hence, expenditure over 5 units would be 471,430/- in the initial year.

(c) Secondary level education

The absence of a secondary school for girls in the Project Area is the one major deficiency needing immediate attention. This is not to suggest that the existing facilities for secondary education for boys is satisfactory. However, any plan to increase facilities for boys can be deferred until such time at least when the proposed increase at the preceding three levels starts yielding fruitful results. In any case, the limitations set by the absence of more than one secondary school in the Project Area is off set, to quite some extent, by secondary schools in nearby areas. Another factor worth consideration is that on account of the prevailing socio-economic conditions,



taking to some gainful occupation, preferably the traditional, is preferred over higher education. Therefore, it may be inferred, for a vast majority of local children in the 14-19 years age group, secondary education holds no charm. It would, therefore, be in the fitness of things to evolve a scheme to start multipurpose schools, blending secondary education with training in traditional crafts, such as gem cutting, weaving and spinning, rope and basket making, carpentry, house construction and so on. Actually, the emphasis should be on the provision of maximum facilities and incentives for vocational training and guidance. However, it may be noted that such combination of general education with training in some craft is distinct from the need to make suitable provision for vocational training and guidance for the non-student youth and dropouts with insufficient qualifications for admission to Industrial Training Institutes etc. (This part has been discussed elsewhere in the present report).

Thus, whereas additional secondary school(s) for boys on the lines suggested above may be taken up after a couple of years from the inception of the Action Program, a girls' secondary school be started immediately, (as suggested at the very out set) with an intake capacity of 300 girls.

Staff and other requirements  
and Financial implications

(a) Staff requirements

Head Mistress	1
Senior Teachers	30
Craft Teachers	5
Librarian	1
P.T.I.	1
Lab. Assistants	4
UDC Cum Accounts Clerk	1
L.D.Cs.	2
Class IV	4

(b) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Pay	115,680/-
Allowances	109,980/-
Other expenditure	10,000/-
Total recurring	<u>Rs. 235,660/-</u>

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	50,000/-
Equipment	<u>10,000/-</u>
Total non-recurring	<u>Rs. 70,000/-</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>Rs. 305,660/-</u>

(d) College/University education

The requirements pertaining to post-secondary or higher education should also attract our attention. It may be true that at present the youth in the 17-19 years age-group in the Project Area are not actively concerned about this particular requirement. This may chiefly be because of two factors: firstly, the existing pre-primary to secondary level educational base in the Project Area neither turns out sufficient number of students needing higher education nor does it arouse a sense of relative deprivation among either the parents or the children and the youths themselves; secondly, the existing colleges elsewhere in the city, and the University might easily absorb the microscopic fraction of students from the Project Area opting for higher education. But the presently non-existent problem is likely to assume a form gradually, particularly so when the proposed expansion of the existing educational base starts turning out more and more students, and imparting a change in the local people's outlook towards the value of education.

It is desirable, therefore, to make suitable provisions to meet this requirement, of course, this may not be done immediately but only in due course of time.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE(A) Existing Facilities

A review of the existing opportunities for vocational training and guidance in the Project Area shows that there is hardly any provision available for such facilities. Like pre-primary education, it is almost neglected by the State Government as well as by the Municipal Council and voluntary organisations. Only one craft school combined with a Balwadi in the selected area is being aided by the State Social Welfare Board. The Arya Shilp Kala and Balwadi located in the Gangapole area is getting a grant of Rs.750/- per year and is catering to the needs of only 32 children of pre-primary school level. However, it may be presumed that the adolescents and the youth in the selected area have to depend on the vocational and training facilities available elsewhere in the city, particularly being provided by the Industrial Training Institute. In addition, a very initial and limited training in some crafts such as card board work, tailoring etc. is being imparted alongwith the general education in the schools. Besides the organised facilities, however, quite a large number of children and youth work as apprentices with master craftsman to learn traditional crafts such as gem cutting, 'gota' work (silver border), toy making, carpentry, blacksmithy, rope and basket making, spinning and weaving etc.

Keeping in view the prevailing socio-economic conditions, poor educational standards, attachment to traditional occupations etc., of the residents of the Project Area, any programme envisaged for prevocational and vocational training should be able to attract not only such children and youth who have left schools after primary and/or middle stages but also those who did not have schooling at all. Hence, the nature and quality of the program of vocational training chalked out for the Project Area should take adequate note of considerations such as (i) providing short term courses (ii) cash incentives to trainees (iii) very nominal educational qualifications as requisite condition for admission to the courses (iv) emphasis on the provision for training in locally traditional handicrafts and (v) separate training arrangements for girls.

In so far as the quantitative need estimates are concerned, it is not appropriate to arrive at any precise requirement on the basis of the numerical strength of children or youth in a particular age-group. But, it is equally difficult, without a detailed intensive study, to calculate the exact number of such drop-outs from primary and/or middle schools who would be willing to opt for a course at vocational training centre, or to work out the percentage of children preferring vocational training over secondary or college education etc. In any case, therefore,

any program suggested should primarily make suitable provision for such adolescents in the 14-19 age group who have discontinued schooling midway, or who did not have schooling at all. This emphasis is justified on account of the fact that recommendations to provide school based vocational training facilities have been incorporated alongwith suggestions pertaining to educational institutions.

(3) Proposals for Vocational  
Training & Guidance Services

It is proposed to establish two 'Vocational Training Centres' in the Project Area, out of which one should be for girls. The centre for boys with an initial capacity to accommodate 200 trainees in the first year and with adequate provision for expansion in the years to follow, should be located in Gangapole. The capacity may be doubled after a period of 2 to 3 years depending upon the success of the centre in terms of its proper utilization and popularity. On similar lines, a separate 'Centre' for girls be set up in Topkhana Hazuri with a capacity of 100 trainees to start with.

The duration of each course should initially be limited to one year only and adequate provisions should be made for suitable stipends for each trainee.



(1) Vocational Training Centre  
(for 200 boys in Gangapole)

(a) Craft Courses:-

- (i) Gem Cutting
- (ii) Spinning and Weaving
- (iii) Wood work
- (iv) Blacksmithy
- (v) Building construction
- (vi) Brass work
- (vii) Cloth dying and printing
- (viii) Tailoring

(b) Staff requirements

Principal	1
Craft Teachers	8
P.T.I.	1
Librarian	1
Workshop Assistants	8
U.D.C. Cum Steno	1
Accounts Clerk Cum Store Keeper	1
Class IV including 1 chowkidar	4

(c) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Salary	46,740/-
Allowances	37,524/-
Stipends at the rate of Rs.25/- per month per student	60,000/-
Other expenditure	15,000/-
Total recurring	Rs. 159,264/-

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	100,000/-
Equipment	80,000/-
Total non-recurring	Rs. 180,000/-
GRAND TOTAL	Rs. 339,264/-

(2) Vocational Training Centre  
(For 100 girls in Topkhana Hazuri)

(a) Craft Courses

- (i) Rope and basket making
- (ii) Toy making
- (iii) Gota (Silver border) work
- (iv) Sewing, knitting and embroidery
- (v) Spinning and Weaving
- (vi) Cloth dying, printing
- (vii) Book binding
- (viii) Lac work

(b) Staff requirements

Same as in the case of the centre for boys.

(c) Financial implications

(i) Recurring

Salary	46,740/-
Allowances	37,524/-
Stipends at the rate of 30,000/- Rs 25 per student per month	
Other expenditures	<u>10,000/-</u>
Total recurring	<u>Rs.124,264/-</u>

(ii) Non-recurring

Building	75,000/-
Equipment	<u>50,000/-</u>
Total non-recurring	<u>Rs.125,000/-</u>
GRAND TOTAL	<u>Rs.249,264/-</u>

WELFARE AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES(A) Existing Facilities

There does not exist any institutional base in the Project Area to cater to the general need of recreation, there being no cinema houses, theatres, clubs, playgrounds etc. Specific needs of particular groups, such as the mentally and physically handicapped, babies of working parents, destitutes and delinquents etc. are also being neglected for want of requisite institutions.

Reference to Tables 10.1 and 10.2 indicated that the State Social Welfare Department runs a number of institutions for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as also for socially, physically and mentally handicapped children. However, none of these institutions is located in the Project Area. Facilities for recreational activities are not available in most of the schools as well.

Whereas the assessment of actual needs pertaining to handicapped children shall involve a separate program of studies, the general requirements of Day Care Services, community centres, parks and playgrounds etc. need an immediate provision.

(B) Proposals for Welfare and Recreational Services

It is proposed that a community centre, with integrated Day Care Services, and recreational facilities should be provided in each of the two 'sub-areas', that is, Gangapole and Topkhana Hazuri. The Centre shall thus have a 'creche', and other facilities such as, a mini auditorium, reading room, indoor games, park and playground etc.

Staff requirements and  
Financial implications  
(per Centre)

(a) Staff requirements

Supervisor	1 (preferably a lady)
Accounts Clerk Cum Store Keeper	1
Ayahs	2
Gardner	1
Class IV	1

(b) Financial implications(i) Recurring

Pay	6,900/-
Allowances	9,492/-
Other expenditures	3,000/-

Total recurring	<u>Rs. 19,392/-</u>
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(ii) Non-recurring

Building	20,000/-
Other 'Constructions'	5,000/-
Equipment	<u>15,000/-</u>

Total non-recurring	<u>Rs. 40,000/-</u>
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GRAND TOTAL	<u>Rs. 59,392/-</u>
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Besides the provision of community centres, the State Social Welfare Department may be asked to shift some of the institutions being run by it to the Project Area. Thus, to start with, one of the hostels for backward classes and one of the correctional institutions may be shifted.



CHAPTER - XXIPROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

The setting up of an appropriate administrative machinery is an essential pre-condition for the successful implementation and fruitful working of the Pilot Action Program envisaged over the preceding pages. The very fact that it is proposed to make suitable provisions for an allround care of the children and youth, right from the time of conception until adulthood (in respect of some of the community services, provisions are to be made for the entire population of the Project Area), warrants involvement of, and close co-operation from the various State agencies and voluntary organizations on the one hand, and the local population on the other.

While conceiving a machinery for the administration of the Program, two basic facts have to be kept in mind : firstly, the various community services to be covered under the Program are essentially municipal services\*, although, as mentioned in this Report, at present not all these services are being provided by the Municipal Council; secondly, this being a Pilot Action Program, its unique nature and purpose would involve expertise in policy formulation and subsequent executive and research undertakings, necessitating varied types of manpower and material resources.

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\* Rajasthan Municipal Act, 1959, Section 98(a) to (c).



It is desirable, under the circumstances, to evolve a new administrative unit to shoulder this new and unique task on behalf of the Municipal Administration. The setting up of a new unit may provide proper opportunities to blend together administrative and technical talents of the desired types. Moreover, a newly created unit should exhibit greater efficiency in the performance of the task entrusted to it than some existing agency to which it becomes an additional burden. Besides, such a machinery might inspire a greater degree of enthusiasm and confidence among the people it shall be dealing with.

While conceiving an administrative machinery on these lines, due consideration has to be given to the roles the local Municipal Council and the various governmental and quasi governmental agencies in charge of the different community services are required to play. The Municipal Council, in particular, has to be in the centre of the entire Program administration by way of filling core positions in it, discharging consultative and deliberative roles.

The new administrative agency to be set up may be called the 'Children and Youth Services Integration Council', or 'CYSIC'. It may have a Governing Body and three separate wings, namely (1) the Executive Wing, (2) the Consultative Wing, and (3) the Action Research Wing. The Governing Body and the three wings shall together constitute the full Council.

## 1. The Governing Body

This shall be the policy-making and co-ordinating organ of the CYSIC. The role of this body, in policy formulation and promoting co-ordination among the different wings of the Council, shall be crucial. In fact, it will act both as a mentor and a guide to the Council. In pursuance of its role as the overall controlling body of the CYSIC, the Governing Body may convene meetings of the full Council, as and when necessary.

The following members shall form the corpus of the Governing Body:

- (1) Minister for Social Welfare, Government of Rajasthan as Chairman.
- (2) Chairman, Jaipur Municipal Council, as Vice-Chairman.
- (3) Secretary, Local Self Government and Town Planning, Government of Rajasthan, as Secretary.
- (4) Municipal Commissioner, Jaipur Municipal Council, as Joint Secretary, and
- (5) Director, CMA, New Delhi,
- (6) Director, Action Research Wing, CYSIC, and
- (7) Program Director, Executive Wing, CYSIC, as members.

The Chairman and the Secretary of the Governing Body shall be the Chairman and the Secretary, respectively, of the Council as a whole. Likewise, the Vice-Chairman and the Joint Secretary.

No separate administrative unit need be set up for the Governing Body for the simple reason that the various functionaries on this body, such as the Minister, Social Welfare, the Secretary, Local Self Government and Town Planning, the Chairman, and the Commissioner, Municipal Council etc., shall be honorary functionaries. As such, whatever secretarial assistance they may need from time to time, may be extended by the Secretarial staff to be employed under the Program Director, Executive Wing.

However, in view of the fact that the Governing Body will occasionally be holding meetings, an adhoc provision of Rs.5,000 annually be made for contingent expenditures. This amount be placed with the Program Director, Executive Wing.

#### The Executive Wing

The local Municipal Commissioner shall be the Chairman of the Executive Wing of the CYSIC.

The Executive Wing shall have the following salaried staff:-

#### (A) Staff requirements

1. Program Director	1
2. Program Officers	4
3. Steno-typist	1
4. UDC-cum-Accountant	1
5. Vehicle Dirver	1
6. Class IV	2

(B) Financial implicationsi) Recurring (annual)

Pay	32,640/-
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Allowances	22,626/-
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Other expenditure	10,000/-
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Total recurring	Rs.65,266/-
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ii) Non-recurring

Building	75,000/-
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Equipment	5,000/-
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Vehicle	30,000/-
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Total non-recurring	Rs.110,000/-
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GRAND TOTAL	Rs.175,266/-
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The Program Director, who will act as the Secretary of this wing, shall be responsible for the actual implementation and day to day working of the Action Program. Since the man-power requirements, pertaining to the various services, are visualised to be met entirely by the various State departments concerned, it shall be the primary task of the Program Director to bring about a close, well-planned co-ordination between the CYSIC, on the one hand, and the State departments and related agencies on the other. Apart from bringing about such co-ordination at the secretarial level, similar efforts shall be needed at the level of the various service centres envisaged.

The Consultative Wing

The Secretary to the Government of Rajasthan for Local Self Government and Town Planning shall be the Chairman of this wing. He shall act as the liaison officer between the Council and the State Government.

The Director, Social Welfare Department, Government of Rajasthan, shall be the Secretary to this wing.

The following persons, besides the LSG Secretary and the Director, Social Welfare Department, shall form the corpus of the Consultative body :

- (1) Chairman, Jaipur Municipal Council.
- (2) Chairman, Urban Improvement Trust, Jaipur.
- (3) Members of the Legislative Assembly, concerning the Project Area.
- (4) Members of the Jaipur Municipal Council, concerning the Project Area.
- (5) Four co-opted members, as citizen's representatives from the Project Area.
- (6) Chairman, Rajasthan State Sports Council, Jaipur.
- (7) Director, CMA, New Delhi.
- (8) Field Representative, UNICEF, Rajasthan.
- (9) Director, Local Unit of UNICEF PROJECT for 'Integrated Services for Children and Youth in Jaipur City'.
- (10) Head, University Department of Sociology, University of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (11) Head, Preventive and Social Medicine, S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur.

- (12) Director, Medical and Health Services, Government of Rajasthan, Jaipur.
- (13) Director, State Social Welfare Board, Jaipur.
- (14) Director, Employment, Govt. of Raj., Jaipur.
- (15) Chief Town Planner, Town Planning Organization, Jaipur.
- (16) Director, Small Scale Industries, Govt. of Raj., Jaipur.
- (17) Joint Director, Women's Education, Govt. of Raj., Jaipur.
- (18) Inspector of Schools, Govt. of Raj., Jaipur.

As in the case of the Governing Body, the Consultative Wing may get secretarial assistance, as and when necessary, from the secretarial staff under the Program Director. Further, the expenditures to be incurred by this wing in holding meetings etc., may be met from the annual adhoc fund of Rs.5,000/- to be placed with the Program Director.

#### The Action Research Wing

Headed by the Director of the local unit of the UNICEF Project (for Integrated Services for Children and Youth in Jaipur City) this wing shall be entrusted with the task of undertaking action research in order to continually evaluate the ongoing Action Program.

Apparently the setting up of an independent Action Research Wing may seem to be an expensive exercise. In fact, it is an essential undertaking in order to guard against



possible pitfalls in respect of either planning or in execution, or both; more so, when our ultimate aim is the extension of the Program to other urban areas gradually. Obviously, the expenditures involved in the Action Research at the Pilot Project stage should lead to a lot of savings in the long run. Further, it will also enable to modify the plans in accordance with new situations that might develop from time to time. This would mean forestalling wrong expenditures and ensuring maximum social yield for the expenditures incurred.

On the basis of it's research findings, this wing shall be in a position to offer concrete suggestions for new plans or remodelling the plans already prepared and are under execution. Obviously, the actual involvement and active participation of the beneficiaries in the whole process of the proposed Action Program is one of the necessary pre-conditions for its success. And the best way to secure this involvement lies in the capacity to keep a constant track of the felt needs of the concerned population, and to remodel any part of the plan or re-fix any of the priorities for the purpose of fulfilment of the ultimate goals. Needless to say, this all-important task could be effectively undertaken only on the basis of timely, scientific research findings.

The Action Research Wing's staff requirements shall be as under:

A) Staff requirements:

- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Director (Honorary) | 1 |
| 2. Dy. Director        | 1 |

3. Research Officers	2
4. Investigators-cum-Field Assistants/Welfare Workers	4
5. Steno-typist	1
6. U.D.C.-cum-Accounts Clerk	1
7. Class IV	2
8. Vehicle Driver	1

B) Financial implications

i) Recurring

Salary & Honorarium	40,200/-
Allowances	26,010/-
Other expenditures	10,000/-
Total recurring	Rs. <u>76,210/-</u>

ii) Non-recurring

Building*	-
Equipment	20,000/-
Vehicle	<u>30,000/-</u>
Total non-recurring	Rs. <u>50,000/-</u>
GRAND TOTAL	Rs. <u>126,210/-</u>

\* To be housed in the same building envisaged for the Executive Wing.

Phasing

As already indicated during the course of evaluating and recommending the setting up of additional service units in various fields, proper phasing of the Program is essential.

An extensive time schedule can be worked out by the CYSIC after detailed consultations with experts in various fields, the Municipal Council, the Urban Improvement Trust, the Town Planning Department, and, of course, the agencies that would provide finances for the Program.

P A R T - IV

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is the gist of the recommendations made in respect of the various services, estimated expenditure, and number of beneficiaries to be covered during the initial year of the proposed Action Program.

1. HEALTH(a) Nature and number of additional facilities to be provided

- i) Two Peripheral Family Welfare Centres.
- ii) One Intermediate Family Welfare Centre.
- iii) Upgrading One existing Allopathic Dispensary to Intermediate Family Welfare Centre.

(b) Total financial implications

i) Non-recurring	1,010,000/-
ii) Recurring	399,436/-
Grand Total	Rs.1,409,436/-

(c) Estimated number of beneficiaries

- i) Each Peripheral Family Welfare Centre is estimated to cover about 20,000 children in the 0-19 age group, and about 600 expectant and nursing mothers.
- ii) The two Intermediate Family Welfare Centres are visualised to cover the total population of the Project Area, i.e. 70,049 persons. This coverage is particularly relevant in respect of promotive and preventive services.

## 2. NUTRITION

### (a) Nature and number of additional facilities to be provided

- i) Two Nutrition co-ordinating centres.
- ii) Extension of nutritive services at two Peripheral Family Welfare Centres, Two Intermediate Family Welfare Centres, and 33 pre-primary, primary, and middle schools.

### (b) Total financial implications

i) Non-recurring	175,000/-
ii) Recurring	1,596,644/-
Grand Total	Rs.1,771,644/-

### (c) Estimated number of beneficiaries

i) Children	24,000
ii) Mothers	1,300

## 3. EDUCATION

### (a) Nature and number of additional schools to be opened

i) Pre-Primary	10
ii) Primary	5
iii) Middle	5
iv) Higher Secondary	1

### (b) Total Financial implications

i) Non-recurring	820,000/-
ii) Recurring	1,023,600/-
Grand Total	Rs.1,843,600/-

### (c) Estimated number of beneficiaries 5,300 Children



#### 4. VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND GUIDANCE

(a) Nature and number of additional facilities to be provided

Two Vocational Training Centres

(b) Total financial implications

i) Non-recurring 305,000/-

ii) Recurring 203,520/-

Grand Total Rs. 508,520/-

(c) Estimated number of beneficiaries

200 boys and 100 girls, i.e. in all 300 children.

#### 5. WELFARE AND RECREATIONAL SERVICES

(a) Nature and number of additional facilities to be provided

Two Community Welfare Centres

(b) Total financial implications

i) Non-recurring 80,000/-

ii) Recurring 38,784/-

Grand Total Rs. 118,784/-

#### 6. PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

Total financial implications

(a) Governing Body and Consultative Wing

Ad hoc annual expenditure Rs. 5,000/-

(b) Executive Wing

i) Non-recurring 110,000/-

ii) Recurring 65,266/-

Total Rs. 175,266/-

2. (c) Action Research Wing

i) Non-recurring	50,000/-
ii) Recurring	76,210/-
Total	Rs.126,210/-

(d) Total financial implications

i) Non-recurring	160,000/-
ii) Recurring	146,476/-
Grand Total	Rs.306,476/-

7. TOTAL ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR THE INITIAL YEAR

(i) Non-recurring	Rs.2,550,000/-	(42.2 %)
(ii) Recurring	Rs.3,488,468/-	(57.8 %)
GRAND TOTAL	Rs.6,038,468/-	(100.0 %)

The total amount proposed to be spent during the initial year of the proposed Program, viz. Rs.6,038,468/- appears to be high. However, this has to be viewed in the light of the following facts:

- (a) The wide-spread poverty in the Project Area.
- (b) The almost total absence of an institutional infrastructure pertaining to the various services in the Project Area.
- (c) The large population to be covered, viz. 70,049, envisaging a per capita expenditure of about Rs.85/- in the initial year, out of which about 42 percent is non-recurring.